# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6263. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1871.--TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.



EXTRA.

EXTRA.

EXTRA.

EXTRA.

EXTRA.

EXTRA.

The CHICAGO FIRE causes a great deal of suffering. It deprives us of our SECURITY, and causes mourning in our very HOME; all values are sinking; even the ASTORS are breaking up; where will it end? Proud MANHATTAN is shivering, and the crisis affects the MARKET! Shade of WASHINGTON, no wonder, thou turnest pale, losing faith even in the REPUBLIC, while the watchword is still

CHICAGO!

GOING!!

GONE!!!

In this crisis old KNICKERBOCKER looks round, and while he is losing faith in the motto EXCELSIOR, he trusts in the old EAGLE, in its full blase, still confiding in his honest MECHANICS' AND TRADERS', taking pride in NEW-YORK and BROOKLYN, as they rise, PHENIX like, from the ashes. We are not lost as long as we have our MERCHANTS', and can boast of such thoroughfares as the BROADWAY and the BOWERY.

A lucky STAR is still guiding us, and while we revere the memory of JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN and our NATIONAL feeling for COLUMBIA is unabated, our local pride glories in our PARK, as a blessing to the sufferers of NEW-AMSTERDAM.

Cheer up, then, for the UNION is still strong, and our treaty with England strengthens the amity towards the NORTH BRITISH and other ROYAL Dominions, while the QUEEN smiles with satisfaction.

The people of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON and the rest of the GLOBE rejoice with the CITIZENS of our own METROPOLITAN district, that there are still a few more left strong enough for any emergency, pledging our MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS to make our sister City of Chicago the Pride of the West.

The excitement in this City was second only to the voucher-sensation, and, while the latter was "TOO THIN," the former came in too thick for any one to comprehend. All the old fogies of the UNITED STATES knew it beforehand. The Chicago fire, in its extent, was a conflagration unheard of. Man and beast ran crazy like wildfire, and the BUFFALOES were running loose all over this State, ruining in their flight the COMMERCE on their way to ALBANY CITY. What is the moral of all this turmoil? It is, LIVE AND LET LIVE. There is room for all. Let the business be managed in a business-like way and give EQUITABLE value for what you charge. Another suggestion we have to make is this, build your houses not for a glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well. Dismiss the French style; put good solid roofs to your houses, and not a three-story French mansard frame tower over two-story dwellings. Fashion and corruption go hand in hand, and while the latter is holding high carnival, the small fry, anxious to get some of the spoils, turn incendiaries, to rob and plunder the people, who are the biggest sufferers, and still as meek as lambs. The poor little ones are shivering in the cold. Help, help Chicago. You cannot do enough. The misery will last through the Winter.

Fellow-citizens, you are in danger of jumping out of the fire into the frying-pan. To be insured, and *well insured*, look to an experienced and trustworthy underwriter. Sing out, then, and if your voice is not strong enough, engage WACHTEL. But don't speak all at once. Look for one immediately, look diligently, call loud at No. 44 *Exchange-place*. Your cry will be heard and your mind put to rest by

Your most obedient servant,

SIMON AUB,

SIMON AUB,

SIMON AUB,

SIMON AUB,

SIMON AUB,

SIMON AUB,

General Insurance Broker,

General Insurance Broker,

General Insurance Broker,

General Insurance Broker,

General Insurance Broker,

General Insurance Broker,

No. 44 Exchange-place,

No. 44 Exchange-place,

No. 44 Exchange-place,

No. 44 Exchange-place,

No. 44 Exchange-place,

No. 44 Exchange-place.


## CORRESPONDENCE.


The Recent Catholic Congress in the City of Munich.

Interesting Welsh Notes from a Tourist's Note-Book.

Scenes and Incidents of Life Under the New Republic.

Details of the Reform Movement in Japan.

Latest Accounts from the Yale Scientific Expedition.

Virginia Politics and Boston Literary Matters.


## THE OLD CATHOLICS.

**The Meeting at Munich—History of the Congress—The Place of Assembly—Foreign Representatives—Proceedings of the Congress—The Case of Dr. Dollinger—Questions of Dissent and Action Thereupon—Future Policy—An Opposition Meeting.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1871.

The hearty interest and sympathy with which the Congress meeting, from Friday to Sunday last, (in the Bavarian Capital,) has been regarded by the population of all Germany, leaves no doubt as to the truly popular character of the cause there advocated. The Munich meeting marks an important change in the infallibility movement; it transfers it from the ground of speculative controversy to that of practical contest; it takes it out of the hands of the learned professors and places it in those of the religious multitude. Since the conclusion of peace with France there has not been a topic adding so materially to the salable value of newspapers as the Munich Conference, every piece of intelligence relative to which was devoured with avidity and discussed with spirit by the public. In the South, of course, which is far more nearly influenced by the results, and owns a more demonstrative race than the North, the sympathy ran into enthusiasm, and in Munich itself the manifestation of this feeling was most impressive.

THE PROSPECT.

The Congress was planned some months ago, when, as the partisans of anti-infallibility began to multiply, they found their several opinions to show symptoms of variance; they thus became desirous of establishing some common basis whereon to stand, and of devising some common course whereby to proceed. The measure was required and it promises to be successful. Of the great task thus proposed, however, very little was committed to the Munich meeting—the time alloted to which, viz., three days, would have been quite insufficient, except the open declaration of the various platforms, and the ratification of resolutions previously agreed to. The interval between the issuing of invitations and the actual assembling had been wel employed by the scattered members of the party, who organized preliminary meetings in various places, the most important being at Stuttgardt, Solothum, Heidelberg, &c. Here the real work was accomplished, and the publication of the proceedings made the leading men in the several places acquainted with the views of their partisans elsewhere. On several points these views were found to clash materially, and the discussions at Munich have gone further to prove the existence of two totally distinct parties claiming brotherhood under the banner of anti-infallibility. The disclosure of this fact, far from being a disappointment, deserves rather to be regarded as one of the chief successes of the Congress, inasmuch as an open declaration and balancing and sifting of arguments, a thorough arguing out of the question, is a necessary preliminary to the establishment of union. By this means also the movement promises to be drawn out of its cautious and hesitating speculative attitude into the bolder stage of active reform. The proceedings of Munich show it to have advanced a great deal further already than its originators intended, and could now quite approve of, but at the same time they show the power of propulsion after the first impetus to have been wrested from the leaders by their multitudinous supporters and thereby to have gained a degree of force that promises to leave a lasting mark on the social and religious condition of German society.

THE PLACE OF ASSEMBLY.

Munich had of course been selected, because it is the acknowledged heart and centre of the movement. There the first arrow was pointed against infallibility; there the first skirmishes between Romanism and liberal Catholicism were fought out; there the controversy had first assumed a political character, and was pressed on the notice of the authorities, and there were comparatively most of the leaders ready assembled. Profs. DOLLINGER, FRIEDRICH, HUBER and some others are residents of Munich. The authorities had shown themselves at first hardly friendly to the meeting. The Bavarian Ministry is still a very lukewarm adherent of religious progress, persisting in its cautious reticence, as if fearing to give offense either way. At length, however, some leading geni interposed successfully and elicited permission for the Congress to meet in the Glass Palace, which is in fact the only building in Munich capable of holding anything like the number of persons expected. The Committee printed six thousand admission cards, and as the Glass Palace is credited with a capacity only for three thousand, that was thought amply sufficient. It was not, however; more had to be issued, and the first public sitting was attended by about 6,600 persons, though how they managed to get into the Palace is more than I can explain. The sittings were divided into general and committee sittings, the latter being held with closed doors and attended only by the leading few. The first was held on Friday afternoon, being opened by the representative of Government, Crown Attorney M. VON WOLFF. It was a tolerably large Committee, the attendance numbering five hundred. The General Assembly was composed partly of delegates accredited by local associations and such learned men as were entitled by their social position and the part they had taken in the controversy to prominent places, and partly by persons without an official or scientific character, attracted only by the interest they took as liberal Catholics. The middle and lower classes were especially numerously represented; by these I do not mean roughs or rowdies, working men or the useless ballast of general agitation meetings, but the respectable class of citizens, tradesmen, shop-keepers and of hardly wealthy but independent peasants, noted for their honesty and uprightness. This stamped the Congress a popular meeting in the true meaning of the word, and gave it a practical character, engaging not merely the book-learning of the few, but the sympathies of the many.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

A great many foreigners were there, some officially accredited by their Governments; such were Prof. OFSINI, from St. Petersburg, and the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, Señor JUAN DE ALADRO. M. GIRAND TEULON, from Paris, a distant relative of President THIERS, attended in something like a semi-official character. Nor was the assembly limited to Catholics; the aim of the meeting being confessed beforehand as comprising that of a future reunion of creeds, Protestants were gladly welcomed. Among the Germans, all the leading men of liberal Catholicism were to be found present, viz.: Dollinger, Huber, Friedrich, Schulte, Michelis, Makowiczka, Zirngiebl, Volk, Reuser, &c.; also the priests who had distinguished themselves in the cause: ANTON, from Vienna; KAMINSKY, from Kattowitz, &c. Peré HYACINTHE was present by special invitation, also Americans and Englishmen. The Greek Church was represented by Archimandrite DIMITRACOPULOS, from Leipsic. Originally it was intended to admit women likewise, but some of the Committee men ungallantly enough objected to this. Want of room was at length urged as a conclusive, and it appears just argument, and the fair sex was finally excluded from the deliberations.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

As a makeup for this disappointment, Père HYACINTHE and some other eminent men favored the ladies with a learned address, on Monday, in the great hall of the Museum. The sittings were characterized not only by remarkably numerous attendance, but by great earnestness and unflagging interest. M. VON WOLFF having opened the Congress, Prof. VON SCHULTE, from Prague, was, by general acclamation, elected President, and he conducted the sittings with much ability. Part of the first sitting was occupied with introductions, complimentary addresses, &c., and an enthusiastic vote of thanks to Dr. VON DOLLINGER. M. VON WOLFF then had the acceptable communication to make that Government would, on Sunday, place the Church of St. Nicholas at the disposal of the meeting to celebrate "Old Catholic" mass. The meeting expressed its appreciation of the favor by vociferous cheering. This was the first church into which they gained admission on the strength of their character as "Old Catholics." The few previous cases in which they had been admitted were of an exceptional and ambiguous character, but this was open recognition. The service was consequently attended in great numbers, the church was crowded and the attention admirable. Prof. MICHELIS, a distinguished "Old Catholic," read mass, and, that concluded, added prayers for the Church, for Divine protection from the dangers threatening the comparatively small flock from hostile powers, and for the "Old Catholics" who had died with the brand of heresy on them for their faith's sake. Dr. MICHELIS made particular mention of Dr. ZENGLER, who some months back died as an excommunicate. Never was a heartier Amen uttered than after this prayer. The first protocol could not be read in the Sunday afternoon's sitting, for want of time, and was only published on Monday.

THE CASE OF PROF. DOLLINGER.

I remarked that as an acknowledged result of the Munich Congress the "Old Catholic" movement had entered into a new phase and taken a wider range, and that this had been effected by the transference of its conduct from the hands of a few Professors to the bulk of its supporters. It will be well to bear in mind the history of the controversy, and the nature of the soil on which the first seed of dissent fell. When the infallibility dogma was officially proclaimed on the 18th of July, 1870, Prof. DOLLINGER and a few of his friends took exception to it, and perhaps their resistance was encouraged the more by the knowledge that the German Bishops, his immediate antagonists, had voted against the dogma, and were thus at heart his partisans. DOLLINGER was loudly commended for his courage, and hailed as a new Martin Luther. He has shown this estimate of his character to have been an erroneous one. He never contemplated schism or the foundation of a new sect. DOLLINGER is a very old man, somewhere about eighty, and though he retains a degree of energy and vigor, bodily as well as mental, that is surprising, it would be wonderful indeed if the careful training of so long a life in the well-disciplined system of the Catholic Church had not taken a firm hold upon his mind. Up to the proclamation of the dogma the Professor was as stanch and faithful a son of the "Church" as ever lived. He was aware of many abuses that he censured severely; above all he blamed the education of priests and the practices of the Jesuits; he had been, it is known, grumbling over these for twenty years, but still all this could not break up his discipline. DOLLINGER is a man of marvelous book-learning, an admirable historian and an excellent speculative theologist, but he is not a priest in the ordinary sense of the word. His weapon is not the pulpit but the pen; his delivery and his voice are against him; eloquence he has none, and above all he lacks the gift of carrying a large audience with him in his discourse. The life of sympathy seems wanting. Even his speeches in the Congress, scarcely audible as they were to a large part of the audience, were far from effective. This was not the head cut out for a modern Luther. His present action shows it more palpably. With his nervous scrupulousness, his dread of schism, his unabated reverence for church traditions and his timidity in practical action, however keen in speculation, he could not become the reformer of the nineteenth century. All that he aims at is the correction of the most flagrant abuses; but he would probably be satisfied even with the retraction of the infallibility dogma. Where a dogma transgressed the bounds of his tolerance, he is far too conscientious to subscribe or even to yield to it, but his tolerance toward the Church has very wide bounds. Not only has DOLLINGER hitherto indignantly refused all advances for other creeds and evinced extreme reluctance in suffering even their approval, but even now, while his followers are refused every priestly ministration, sacrament, baptism, marriage, or burial, he still denies their right to appoint priests and constitute communities of their own, an opinion in which he was supported by not twenty in the whole assembly. Most of his friends even among the learned take a bolder view; even such as love the Church as religiously as he and would gladly rejoin its reform ranks, are persuaded that the time has come for action, nay, that active resistance is the only means by which they can hope to prevail upon the Church to remedy those abuses of which they complain. "If we do not act, our advisers will consider our pretensions hollow, our threats vain words." Among the people there is still plainer rebellion. It is but just to say that the movement owes some of its rapid advance to the wide spread of irreligion in Germany. But by far the greater number of its supporters are men of religious habits and earnest thought. Nay, it is a noted fact that the movement in reality represents a far greater force than its numbers indicate, because its supporters are for the most part the brains of the country. On the other hand, the irreligion which aids it is only in the minority of cases intentional and conscious irreligion. By far the greater part is that careless indifference and neglect which springs from a disgust at the existing state of things. Protestants of this class do not go to church because the liturgy does not please them, and because they take offense at the present pietistical turn of their priests, Catholics because they have learned to regard mass as an empty show. Much as this indifference is to be regretted, it promises to be the means of initiating a sweeping reformed which may give a new and so much stronger impetus to religion. It has, namely, produced a degree of tolerance among both Catholics and Protestants, the like of which is not to be met with elsewhere, and it has produced a yearning for a national church of broad principles, such as both Protestant and Catholics shall be able able to accept, and that, however different may be the private interpretation put upon them, shall enable the whole community to live in kindly harmony, and worship side by side before the same altar. This may be too ideal an aim, but it can hardly fail to lead to some good. It is not a couple of trivial abuses or of speculative beliefs that the mass wants corrected. The demand is that new life should be instilled into the entire body. Hatred of all that is and looks foreign and radical, has also doubtless much to do with the sentiment, and the recent united and rapid progress of the nation has added that energy and enthusiasm which impels it to support with uncompromising vigor all that seems a national and liberal cause. Up to a certain point, of course, the views of the two allied parties at the Congress are identical, and resolutions giving outward shape to their belief was passed easily enough.

ACTION ON QUESTIONS OF DISSENT.

Points of minor practical importance were speedily settled; thus, for instance, the Church of Utrecht was at the outset acquitted of the charge of heresy, and recognized as part of the true Catholic Church, a concession for which M. VON TINN, the Delegate of the Utrecht Church, gratefully returned thanks. The Church of Utrecht is the only remnant of the Jansenist sect in Europe. Of the main points of discussion the Infallibility dogma was once more condemned and designated as the starting point and pivot of the movement. That done, as a formal vindication of secession, bolder objects were proposed. In the first place, the discipline of the Catholic Church was condemned. General emancipation was the cry. Emancipate the Bishops from the authority of the Pope, the Priests from that of the Bishops, and the laity from that of the clergy! The Pope is to be regarded as an ordinary Bishop, distinguished only by an honorary primacy. In his stead an Œcumenical Council, constructed on fair and liberal principles, is to be invested with supreme authority in doctrinal matters. The Bishops' power in their dioceses is to be materially curtailed, and latitude given to the free exercise of the priests' conscience. The more advanced party is for making Bishops amenable to the common law, and responsible before the ordinary Courts. Against this innovation, DOLLINGER and his friends vigorously protested, but it was passed by a crushing majority. Next, and as a necessary consequence, the ecclesiastical education was censured. To create a class of priests capacitated for exercising a free conscience, men must be trained up in liberty of thought, not shut out from the world from their boyhood and brought up in habits of discipline that reduce them to the dependence of inanimate machines; their instruction must not be limited to a certain narrow field of science, carefully sifted by a papal censor; obedience must not be the only duty that they learn. "Conscience" being the party cry, a motion providing the elementary conditions for the free exercise of conscience was passed with entire unanimity. The Jesuits provoked as little discord. They were branded as the cause of Catholicism, the curse of all disharmony and schism, and were sentenced irrevocably to execution. A very sweeping condemnation was likewise passed on all innovations decreed by the present Pope. This is a very vague expression and I cannot explain how far it is meant to be carried out. The Assembly professed to take its stand on the resolutions of the Councils of Trent and to recognize all prescribed therein as truth. Even this is not, perhaps, as clear as might be wished, for in another resolution the meeting go still further back and insist on remodelment of the Church on apostolic principles. This brings us to the well-supported notion for not only a national but an universal Church. If this aim was rather too lofty for the Assembly of Munich, they at least gave their hearty concurrence to the praiseworthy principle, that a kind intercourse should be cultivated with the other Churches, and a reunion aimed at without doing violence to conscience. There can be no doubt, however, that what the popular party really desires is the establishment of a new Churah, at least in Germany; the wish is candidly expressed in their organs, and if they had but a leader to go their whole length—the learned men at the head are too cautious and timid still—they would speedily come to practical propositions. This tendency gathers further force from a similar current running through a great part of the Protestant Church. There is to be a Protestant (annual) Congress at Carlsruhe in a few days, which is looked forward to with great interest by our Protestant population. In its programme the establishment of a 'National Church' figures as a prominent point. If the object is not carried as far as the amalgamation of parts of the two rival churches, at least we may expect shortly to see the authorized creeds of the various States assimilate to one another. The abuses to which the worship of saints and images are carried were severely censured, and other points of general reform called forth similar reprobation.

FUTURE POLICY.

The greatest interest, however, attached to the discussion of the practical point, what course the party should henceforth take. DOLLINGER maintained that there was no cause for final secession by far the greater majority, including the President. Prof. VON SCHULTE held the hour for separation to have come. It was resolved accordingly to appoint a standing committee to act as central authority, to keep the local associations in harmony and *en rapport*. The "Old Catholics" will endeavor to found separate committees and demand formal recognition to government. Priests are to be appointed to the scattered congregations, and to be openly acknowledged in their characters, where Catholic Bishops refuse to perform the Episcopal functions. Recourse is to be had, in case of need, even to new Catholic Bishops. With this point the perfect schism is established. As a matter invoked in the separation, the Standing Committee is authorized to open negotiations with Government for at least part of the property belonging to Catholic churches, on the ground it represents the Church with which concordats or treaties were made, and to which buildings and endowments were left. The "Old Catholics," as their name implies, consider themselves the true Catholics, and treat the Papists as secessionists. This is felt to be a very weak argument, and promises, consequently, to be dropped before long.

ANTI-INFALLIBILISTS AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS.

The demand for churches and church property brings the infallibilists into contact with the Governments, and it may be convenient to consider what policy they may expect from that quarter. Hitherto it has been one of neutrality, partially strict, partially, it must be admitted, benevolent neutrality. Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is considered on the whole hostile to the reform, though too cautious to confess it. King LEWIS apparently does not know his own mind; if he gives something here, he takes it there, and evinces unmistakable reluctance to prejudice himself either way. Emperor WILLIAM may be considered politically if not personally friendly to the movement, though he hesitates to declare himself openly after his repeated promises not to interfere. First, it is an old hobby of the HOHENZOLLERNS and their counselors to reform churches and construct a national church, and the movement thus recommends itself on its own merits. Next it comes as a very opportune weapon against Ultramontanism, which has of late became, instead of the friend, the enemy of the Prussian Government. At the time of the first elections for the German Reichstag things looked very black, and a long phalanx of priests' friends threatened the Imperial policy. DOLLINGER has changed the aspect entirely. Not only does he remove the dread of Ultramontane opposition, but he relieves Prince BISMARCK from the disagreeable task of fighting against his old friends by pitting the popular party against them. Thus, though Emperor WILLIAM may hesitate to give his open sanction, he may be counted a friend with tolerable certainty.

A NEW LEADER.

The meeting has called forth admirable oratory from a number of leading men, noted for their erudition. Above all it has brought Prof. VON SCHULTE, a Westphalian by birth, but occupying a Professor's chair at Prague, into prominence, and stamped him, as many think, the future leader of the movement. He takes a far bolder view than DOLLINGER, and is a better speaker. Such a man is greatly wanted, for Prof. VON FRIEDRICH, DOLLINFER'S friend and pupil, the most advanced champion in the act of anti-infallibility, is too young and impetuous to command both the tact and the respect which should distinguish the leader of so momentous a movement. Prof. MICHELIS, a Prussian, and well-known in parliamentary warfare, likewise spoke admirably, but the palm in this respect must be yielded to the chief Swiss delegate, KELLER, for Aargan, who, by his blunt, plain and truly popular language, carried the hearts of all auditors with him. Pére HYACINTHE addressed the meeting, and was listened to with great attention and admiration. Being unacquainted with German, he was compelled to speak French, and though his lively and beautiful oratory was duly appreciated, still the language prevented most of his auditors from following him.

AN OPPOSITION MEETING.

I ought not to omit mentioning that an opposition meeting had been held at Mayence under the auspices of Bishop VON KETTELER, the leader of the Ultramontane Party in Parliament. The virtual leadership of the meeting was, however, resigned to Dr. MOUFANG, prebendiary of the cathedral. Mgr. MAJUNKE, the editor of the Ultramontane *Moniteur* [*Germania*, likewise took a prominent part. If I call this an opposition meeting, I do not mean that it was in an exceptional manner convoked for that purpose; it was, on the contrary, the regular annual meeting of the Catholic Society, but it very soon assumed the character of an "Anti-Old Catholic" congress, and the speeches were marked by very bitter feeling against the Munich reformers. If there was a contrast in style and tendency, there was an almost still more apparent one in attendance, for the Mayence Congress numbered not half as many hundreds as the Munich Congress numbered thousands. Infallibility is naturally wild at the gauntlet thus thrown to it. Suspension, excommunication and other punishments hang threatningly over the heads of various unfortunate priests, and as a first offering, Dr. HIRSCHWEILDER, of Munich, has been made to feel the weight of Archiepiscopal anger, in the shape of suspension from office. The priest of St. Nicholas Church—which is the property of the city—offered resistance to the celebration of Old Catholic mass, but the city officials exercised their right of proprietors with little ceremony, and his reverence, who might well have avoided the struggle, quitted the field in defeat, uttering vain protests to the crowd. As a last protest he hoisted a black flag of warning on his church tower. Such scenes and punishments as referred to above, have no effect but still more to weaken the Romanist cause and to add friends to the "Old Catholic" Party. Upon the latter the Munich Congress has unmistakably set the stamp of success, ushering it into a new stage, from which there can be little doubt that it will issue victorious.

## WELSH PICTURES.

**Leaves from a Traveler's Note-Book—The Welsh People of Today—Stories of the Past—Religion in Wales—Popular Amusements—Topics of the Hour—English Pastimes.**

From a Special Correspondent.

ABERYSTWITH, Wales, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871.

The people of this principality are tremendously patriotic, but I have never heard that they were very proud of their Princes. I mean the new stock, since LLEWELYN AP GRIFFITH, the last Prince of the British blood, who was killed in battle A. D. 1282. Then came Prince EDWARD, of Carnarvon, eldest son of the King of England, who happened to be born in Carnarvon Castle, North Wales. ALBERT EDWARD is the seventeenth English Prince who has held the title since, and I cannot remember that, with all his voyages and visits, he has ever visited his principality, and I have never heard that the people of Wales have gone into mourning in consequence. But the memory of their five British Kings, from IDWALLOW, (IVER, the son of ALAN,) A. D. 688, to RODERICK, (RODRI MAWR,) A. D. 843, and their long line of British Princes, from ANARAWD, A. D. 877 to 1246, is cherished in story and song, especially in song. The price-list pamphlet of my grocer, JOHN JAMES, has a patriotic poem on every other page, celebrating the heroic deeds of Welshmen. On one page I read how in A. D. 1055, Count RODOLPH, nephew of EDWARD the Confessor, "gathered up a horde, English, French, and Normans too; hoped to send his uncle word of the Welshman's overthrow;" but "GRIFFITH, dauntless Prince of WALES, smiled within himself to see foreigners march through the vales rampant and disorderly," "but the French and Normans could not stand the shock of Cambrian courage," and the English, "left alone, strive their broken ranks to keep; but, alas, each met his doom, slaughtered like a flock of sheep. Never was a fight so red; Welshmen's arms dropped with fatigue, and the numbers of the dead stretched along the vale a league." And then we go on. Fine Jamaica one shilling fourpence. Rare and choice East Indian and Mocha one shilling eightpence. A poem on the defeat of WILLIAM RUFUS, A. D. 1095, flanks the list of sugars, from foot sugars for curing hams at fourpence a pound to powdered sugar candy for coffee at a shilling. The route of HENRY III., after a long and hard battle, A. D. 1227, introduces spices, sauces and pickles. At the battle of Menai Bridge, where now the Irish mail peacefully thunders through its iron tube, in 1281, "every Englishman was slain," except their leader, who escaped by swimming his horse across the strait. Rice, sago, tapioca, soap. The storming of Aberystwith Castle, A. D. 1281, when "DAVID, with an eagle's swoop, dashed upon proud EDWARD'S hold," and the fiery Welsh took this stormy castle, through whose ruins I walk with so much interest, which have been so often drenched in human blood from the English garrison. As the poet says, "Frowning o'er the noble bay Cardigan, in grim repose, Aberystwith Castle lay, garrisoned by hated foes." Sherry, sixteen shillings a dozen; Burgundy, eighteen shillings. And so my grocer's chronicle goes on in more or less melodious verse to tell how OWEN GLENDOWER, in 1400, defeated the Earl of MARCH, and drew him after his car a captive in chains, and in 1402 defeated Lord GREY DE RUTHYN, sacked his town, burned church and market, and held his Lordship prisoner until heavily ransomed; and three years later, with his French allies, plundered several of the richest counties of England, burned Worcester, and encamped within a hundred miles of London, "proving that 'old British blood' still was warm in Cambria's veins." Then come the achievements of the twelve thousand Welsh infantry at the battle of Cressy, and the mighty deeds of the Welsh hero, DAVID SAUR, at Agincourt—wines, spirits and teas.

RELIGION IN WALES.

The Welsh have their own language, literature, poetry, music, customs and costumes, all but their country, and that, perhaps, they possess more fully than during the centuries they were perpetually fighting about it. The mountains and valleys of Wales are here, and no one disturbs the Welsh in their possession. I do not know of a single grievance, except the Established Church, and that is more sentimental than practical, since they have perfect liberty to be Dissenters. I judge that three-fourths of the people of this section of Wales go to chapel rather than to church. They are chiefly Independents, Wesleyans and Baptists. There is also a Roman Catholic mission at Aberystwith, established by the invalid Bishop of Mauritius. He has a small chapel in his house, where he says mass and administers the sacraments for a few resident Catholics, visitors and miners, a portion of whom are Irish. Opposite the window at which I am writing is a square, ugly Baptist chapel, built when symmetry and beauty of architecture must have been one of the deadly sins—a sin the Welsh are remarkably free from. There is a little grave-yard on two sides of the chapel. On Sunday the services began at 9 A. M., and were kept up with little intermission until 10 P. M., about half the time being devoted to singing, an organ leading the whole congregation in good, hearty, harmonious music. The services are all in Welsh. The sermon on Sunday evening was an hour and a half long, rapid, fervent, and for the last half hour running into a rythmical melody different from any I ever heard. I have been to revival-meetings and camp-meetings, and heard plenty of preaching set to music, but never to so wild and melodious a tune. The Methodists in America seldom get beyond three notes, the most common interval being the minor third; but this preacher modulated through a full sixth, using four notes in a succession often found in the national Welsh melodies. The effect was very curious. You might have supposed him a descendent of one of the ancient harpers of Wales singing the deeds of her heroes. He wanted but his harp to make it quite perfect. The whole scene—preacher and audience wrapped into such a fervor that singing became more natural than ordinary speaking—was a revelation of national character. When he at last concluded a very powerful discourse, of which I did not understand a syllable, the organ pealed in and the whole congregation joined in a hymn.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

Aberystwith, like every important bathing town, has its band, which plays on the Marine Parade and in various parts of the town, every pleasant day, from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. How they keep it up so many hours is a mystery. Stringed instruments I can understand, but how can the cornet-a-piston player go on for twelve hours when he gets red in the face the first five minutes? But he does go on, and seems fat and flourishing. This week we have had an opera company in Aberystwith. I am very fond of opera, and the bills promised a rich entertainment—each night a grand opera, followed by a popular burlesque. Passing near the Assembly Rooms, which contain the theatre, in the morning, on my way to the ruins of the Castle, I heard a part of the rehearsal through the open windows, and my expectations were quite excited. So, punctually at 7½, when the doors were to open, I arrived at the Rooms. There was no crowd—no crush. Two or three children were hanging about the door, and the passage was not lighted. I went across the street and inspected some porcelain and cut glass in a shop window. A few minutes after there was a sudden blaze of gas, and I went over and bought my ticket. Three prices as usual—two shillings in front, one shilling centre, sixpence rear. The centre is the best place to hear, so I followed five females into the centre, where the seats have neither backs nor cushions. We were six in all; a dozen came into the third-class compartment, and after a while, two ladies and four gentlemen sauntered one by one into the front, or reserved, seats. At intervals two or three puffy and, I must say, rather seedy-looking men walked through the room and went upon the stage. A few more shillings, twice as many sixpences. The orchestra arrives, consisting of a weak youth with a fiddle, and a stocky little female pianist. Bang—tweedle—bang—the curtain rolls up; a gentleman in red leggings enters, and begins to sing the music of "Trovatore," with English words, in a very robust baritone voice. Then came a rather pretty prima donna—a soprano, nice in the upper notes, but weak and shaky in the lower. The contralto seemed elderly and feeble. The tenor was rather more robust than the baritone, while the basso, who had to be pathetic or indignant, gave me the idea that he might perhaps sing a comic song with considerable effect. The stage, about fifteen feet wide by ten high, made them look like giants. Of acting they had no idea—of singing little, except each to make as much noise as possible. How they did roar! When the five got on the stage together, I think I never heard any noise more tremendous and overwhelming. I became so deafened at the end of the second act that I was obliged to go home to bed. I might have put cotton in my ears and waited for the burlesque, but that I found was not to be given—but the "Swiss Cottage" instead. I cannot quite make out the origin of this celebrated opera troupe. The three male singers are managers, though what they manage, unless it be the three female members of the company, I cannot imagine—certainly not their voices. Possibly the poor little drowned orchestra, which was heard helplessly squeaking and tinkling through the roar of these Bulls of Bashan. My first idea was that some of the Drury Lane chorus had made up a company at the end of the season, and were starring in the Provinces. The voices were not so bad for a chorus in one of the great houses, but in a bit of a ball-room, 25 by 50 feet, they were terrific. And chorus singers, even of one season, ought to do better. They have gone on through the week, singing "Faust," "Maritana," "Fra Diavolo," "La Somnambula," roaring through all, each louder than the other, always at the utmost strain of their wonderful voices. In justice to the taste of Aberystwith, residents and visitors, I must say that "Trovatore" drew about £3; and I have never heard such a quantity of music given for so small a price. The whole performance was to opera what the plays one hears in the booths at country Fairs are to the drama. But such a development of musical taste and execution was quite new to me. In any other country I think it would be impossible.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

While the Princess of WALES and her five children, each an inch taller than the other, are taking comfort at the baths of Schwalbach, the Prince, after a few nights at the now to be banished gaming-tables of Wiesbaden, where he graciously and affably lost his money, surrounded by a crowd of his patriotic future subjects, has returned to England to take part in the series of sham fights constituting the great sham campaign, which is now unsettling the nerves of the metropolis. For the reports of the correspondents in the camps of the sham invaders and sham defenders are so very graphic, and so perfectly like the reports of real manœuvres and real battles we had last Summer, that it is very hard for people to realize that it is all sham, that fields are not covered with killed and wounded, positions carried, and the foe advancing on the metropolis. The same blunders are made as in real warfare. There are umpires who decide when a corps is beaten and when it is exterminated or taken prisoners. The hardships, if not the dangers, of the campaign are very real. The Prince of WALES has gone forth to battle with his royal marquee, easy chairs, toilet table, cheval glass with taper brackets, a magnificent bed stead and all its splendid belongings, a dressing-room with a bath, table and wash-stand—seven or eight tents altogether, fitted up in this style for himself and his attendants. No wonder his regiment is sometimes rather behind time in the important movements of this wonderful campaign.

ENGLISH PASTIMES.

I have alluded to the Prince of WALES playing at a gaming-table in Germany. Most Englishmen do so when they are on the Continent, and this is one reason why they leave their own delightful scenery and dear hotels and spend or lose their money among foreigners; but at home an Englishman cannot play pitch and toss with safety. He may buy or sell stocks or cotton on time; he may bet on horses, but not on the turn of a card or a copper. A few nights ago, at the racing town of Doncaster, shortly after midnight, three policemen went to the betting rooms in plain clothes, where they found a large party varying their ordinary business of making books for the races by playing hazard and roulette. The officers made a sudden descent on the hazard table and seized some hundreds of pounds in cash. A terrible row ensued. The money was returned, but that did not satisfy the outraged gamblers. The policemen had their clothes torn to ribbons, got severely beaten and ejected from the rooms. And as long as the Prince of WALES can play his quiet game of *rouge-et-noir* in Germany, I do not see what right the Police can have to meddle with hazard at Doncaster, a place which lives on gambling as much as Hombourg or Wiesbaden.

MONADNOCK.

## THE NEW REPUBLIC.

**A Journalist's Troubles—The Stability of the Thiers' Government—Chances of an Imperial Restoration—The Political Situation—The Representative for America—Frauds on the Administration.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871.

It gives me a great deal of annoyance to find that I cannot write of French politics from the French Republic without seeming to be in favor of the Emperor, and without appearing to desire the return of the Empire. Certainly that is not the case; but with the best disposition in the world to be impartial and to leave the people to sustain the government which suits them best, I constantly find myself upon the ground taken by the known Imperialists, and apparently hostile to the existing state of things. Yet I do not think that this is my fault, and to prove it, so far as it can be done, I desire to make a statement of fact. It has recently been clearly shown that that long-headed statesman, the Prince DE BISMARCK, has no confidence in the stability of the present Republic, and that he is not at all sure that his work is ended. With a rare sagacity he has predicted the course of events in France up to this time; and, as for the future, he recently remarked that it was a "toss-up," to use a common simile, whether or not the German troops would be obliged to resume their positions under the walls of Paris, not for the purpose of opening hostilities, but for the maintenance of order by a moral force while France was chosing a successor to M. THIERS. It is pretty sure that Prince BISMARCK believes what I have frequently said, that the safety of the Republic, and perhaps of public order, depends upon the life of this one old man. I have also remarked that I believed the chances of NAPOLEON III. the best of any, and I now wish to explain why. It seems to me that no American will deny that the question of the future Government ought to be settled by a fair vote of the people. To us it seems beyond all question that the nation has a right to make its own Government, and we expect that true Republicans will take their stand upon free suffrage and a general and honest vote of the people. So well convinced am I that such an appeal to the people of France is the only just and honest way of establishing a national government, that I have not hesitated for one moment to say that I believed in the success of the party which stood upon popular suffrage. Strange to say—and very strange indeed it will seem to many in our country—it is the Imperialist Party which is now demanding a fair vote and an appeal to the nation, while the Republicans oppose it in the most bitter terms, on the ground that it is a Bonapartist trick to overthrow the Republic. Even the *Siècle* goes so far as to say that a popular vote even now would probably destroy the Republic, and from recent indications I think that it is perfectly correct. For my part, I have long taken sides with those who are willing to put the vote fairly to the people, let the result be what it may, and I now ask any candid American reader if I am not justified in so doing. If it puts me with the Imperialists, it is not my fault, for a Republic which has to exist by trampling upon the rights of the people to vote for the Government of their choice, ought not to exist at all.

CHANCES OF A RESTORATION.

I am firmly convinced that unless the Republicans give an immediate and hearty support to M. THIERS that the Emperor will soon return. But if the Empire is again recalled it will be by universal suffrage, and because the Republicans will have weakened the present Government so that the Empire will be necessary. Everybody thinks it, and knows it, but no one dares to say it. If, after the fall of the Empire, France had not fallen into incapable hands, and afterward into those of M. THIERS, there would be today a settled Government, republic or constitutional monarchy; the affair with the Germans would be arranged; there would be a settled Administration, obeyed by the whole nation, and there would not be a word about the BONAPARTES. But for this provisional state the Empire would never have been regarded with affection. There is not an Orleanist, Legitimist or Republican who does not claim that but for M. THIERS the question of government would now be settled—of course, each thinks in his own manner—and the country advancing to prosperity. But the Republicans now say that the Republic made by M. THIERS has been no Republic at all, and that the only result has been to make of M. THIERS a sort of CHARLEMAGNE, LOUIS XIV., and NAPOLEON combined. Were he to die to-morrow each party would regret that he was not dead before the conclusion of the armistice.

THE SITUATION.

The present political position seems to me so astonishing that I cannot refrain from another paragraph. M. THIERS' condemns the Empire; he says that the people shall have the government of their choice; he calls the Emperor plain *Bonaparte*, (less polite than LOUIS XVIII., who spoke of NAPOLEON I. as M. le Marquis de Bonaparte,) he attacks the Imperialists for trying to disturb the country, and permits the report of conspiracy to go uncontradicted, and yet be publicly said to an an Ex-Minister of the Empire: "Ah! we know why you demand an appeal to the people; it is because you would have a majority. Wait a bit." Singular way to lead a Government to say continually, "the majority of the French people regret the Empire;" but the response to the argument is that owing to the Empire the people have become ignorant and rotten to the core—entirely unworthy a Government like the present. It is admitted that there is trouble in the army, that a large number of officers regret the Empire, and that a very strict watch has to be kept to prevent the soldiers from reading Imperialist books. The Commander of Paris has also forbidden the Imperialist newspapers to enter the casinos, and on more than one occasion recently M. THIERS has said that he knew "a portion of the army was Bonapartist still, yet the entire Army of France was ready to get itself killed for him, plain Monsieur THIERS." In this

jumble of affairs it is not easy to make out the course of any one party, but I have an idea that M. THIERS is working very hard for himself; that since the failure of HENRI V., and the loss of the opportunity LOUIS PHILIPPE II. had at the beginning, the Legitimists and Orleanists are ready to go over to the Empire rather than see the Republicans succeed; while the latter are doing all in their power to destroy confidence in the Government of M. THIERS, their only safety, and are opposing an appeal to the people because the majority of the people seem to be against them. Such is the *gâchis* of French politics at this time, and such the reasons for my belief that the Emperor stands a better chance of being the next ruler of France than any other. Yet if he does come back nothing can or will stop the gradual growth of Republican ideas in Europe, and the time may not be so very far distant when our system of government, a little modified, will be within the reach of the people of every European State.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR AMERICA.

The *France* says that the appointment of M. JULES FERRY as Minister to Washington must be regarded as inevitable. Nothing, it seems, the clamors of the people, the warnings of the Press, or the protest which has recently come from England, saying that to send M. FERRY to Washington would be a great discredit to France, has had any effect upon the Government, and it has decided that M. FERRY shall be sent to the United States. M. THIERS is obliged, he says, to "yield to incessant and irresistible demands for this appointment." It is difficult to imagine from whence these demands can come. The Press is unanimously opposed to M. FERRY, the diplomatic corps is hostile to the appointment, and the people raise their voices at once against sending a man who has once been removed from office for incapacity to represent the country in so important a post. The diplomats themselves grumble at the very discussion of this project, and they confess that it wounds their most tender sensibilities. The Duc DE BROGLIE, Ambassador at London, is said to have remarked that "the moment M. FERRY is worthy to be made a member of the corps I am not worthy to remain his colleague, and I shall ask to be replaced by PASCHAL GROUSSET." "The Duc is not wrong," says the *Univers*, and the *Patrie* adds that he "would be ten times right if he would carry with him the whole diplomatic corps." The Bank of France knew how to get rid of M. RICARD, by all odds the best of the men of the 4th September, and, if it has the same spirit, the diplomatic corps can prevent M. FERRY from entering its ranks. I have no idea what the object of this persistence can be, but I am told that M. THIERS heard that there would be an objection to M. FERRY at Washington, and that his stubbornness was aroused to the point of swearing that M. FERRY should go to Washington, whether it was liked or not. One thing is sure—I have yet to find the first defender of M. FERRY, and the journals denounce him in language which the New-York papers would hardly apply to a thief. Under the circumstances, it would be extremely impolitic to make this appointment, for the people of Washington could not receive M. FERRY without losing the esteem of the best people of France.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The report of M. RIANT, read before the Assembly, denouncing frauds in the purchase of arms, is just now causing a great deal of discussion, and some facts have come to light which put a different face upon the affair. One large and honorable firm, hearing that they were to figure in the report, wrote to the Commission for the purpose of offering their accounts in evidence. Getting no reply, one of the firm went in person and offered to testify before the Committee. The reply was, it is useless—it is all settled. The Comtesse VAN DE VYVER writes a very spirited letter, in which she gives convincing proof that she did not swindle the Government, because it has not yet paid for its contracts. Further, the spirited lady says that the figures are entirely incorrect, and that a large sum has been added to the accounts since the bills were regulated. Others say the same. From this it appears that some one in authority made the accounts to suit his own pocket, and pocketed the extra price for which the contractors are denounced. At the same time it is found that the man who has been claiming prospective profits, which ought to have been made, as in the case of FEAR, is the man who furnished "all the information which the Committee desired." This is an *ex parte* proceeding of the first water, and more scandalous than the frauds. But the parties attacked are pushing the matter, and the guilty official may be unearthed and brought to justice, unless, indeed, a fortunate burglary removes the vouchers in time.

ASHBY.

## JAPAN.

### The Abolition of the Feudal System—Decree of the Mikado—What the Measure Really Means—Interesting Details of the Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1871.

The concentration in Yeddo of large bodies of troops from the southern provinces, and the significant movement of some of the leading men of the country, has led us to believe for some time that the rumors of important political changes about to be made were not wholly without foundation. It must be acknowledged for once that Dame Rumor has in this case taken not only ourselves, but the whole nation, more or less by surprise, as her utterances have fallen far short of the reality. The text of these changes, and their immense importance, are found in the following edict from the Mikado:

In these times of reformation, it appears to me if it is our desire to really aid our people and make them happy, as well as take an honorable position among nations, we must act in such a way that the reality shall be all that is implied in the name.

This, we believe, can only be accomplished by the concentration of the governmental power of the nation.

Some time since I ordered the feudal Governments or Hans to send up to me a full report of the affairs of their provinces. I saw fit at the same time to reduce the power of the Princes to that of Governors, and prescribe each their duties. But some of these Princes, having for several hundred years ruled more or less absolutely their domains, did not give heed to my order, and, neglecting their duties in other respects, appear to think of being a Prince only in name.

With such a condition of things our people cannot be made happy, nor can our country take an honorable position among nations.

I have deeply lamented this state of things for some time, and, as the only remedy for it, abolish the ancient feudal territorial divisions, and consolidating them all into my Imperial domain.

To you who are in authority and command, that are performing your duties, do away with all that is not practical; enter upon a system of retrenchment, cut off all unnecessary expenses and abrogate all troublesome laws.

Read in the presence of the Mikado, by the President of the Council of State, to all the rulers of the provinces assembled in the palais. 14th day, 7th month of 4th year Meigi.

In a word, by this edict a feudal system centuries old, and one essentially representing the political condition of the country, has been at once and finally abolished, and the Government centralized under the Imperial rule of the Mikado. From no quarter do we hear of any opposition, and I learn, on good authority, that there is no probability of there being any which will materially retard the efforts of the new Administration at consolidation.

The next question which naturally suggests itself is, what is to be done with these feudal chieftains? what disposition is to be made of them and of their territories? They are first commanded to report at the capital, with the majority of their retainers. They will then be called upon to deliver up the right and title to their estates, with all their arms, munitions of war, ships, &c., which, under their partial independence, came under the head of State property. Such of the Princes as are considered able and fit to fill offices under the consolidated Goverment (and who it will be necessary to conciliate) will be provided for, and those who are not will be pensioned. But all will be obliged henceforth to reside in Yeddo, the capital of the empire. This is probably a precautionary measure against their creating trouble by coalitions with disaffected retainers. In the meantime the Goverment assumes all the debts of the Princes, and holds itself liable for the paper currency they have put in circulation, so that the masses may not suffer by the change.

The solution of this part of the problem is easier by far than that which calls upon the retainers of these Princes to give up their swaggering idleness, guaranteed heretofore by the revenues of their Lords, and in place of the two swords which they have worn for generations as a badge of their superiority over the producing masses, take up implements of husbandry to earn their bread. This class number at least one tenth of the population of the whole country, and as new producers, or, as the promoters of the new régime call them, "eaters of the bread of the nation," have exhausted the resources of the country for ages, without giving in return even the national dignity which a large standing army usually imposes. Protected as this country is by its isolation from powerful enemies, a comparatively small army will only be required of the consolidated Government, consequently this horde of retainers will not be needed. We then return to the question, What is to be done with them? or, what will they do with themselves? Will they quietly submit, or form themselves into revolutionary guerrilla bands, to forage upon and destroy the interior? The Princes themselves will probably quietly and cheerfully submit, because they cannot successfully resist. The four Southern Princes, SATSUMA, CHOSHU, NABA-SHIMA and TO-SA, are the only ones of the eighteen great feudal chieftains of the old Government who have any money, and they are the leaders in the present political changes. In fact, they are the Government. All the Ministers and chief officers of the Mikado are from their clans. They are the men who overthrew the dynasty of the Tycoon four years ago, and placed the Mikado, the real Emperor, on the throne. They took the initiative in the work of centralization, by surrendering their principalities to the Mikado, in the same manner as they now ask the others to do, with this slight difference, that they, as a matter of course, claimed the chief appointments in the new Government for their own people.

The present Mikado, or, as in former times, the spiritual Emperor, is claimed by every Japanese as a direct descendant from the Gods, and the progenitor of their race. With this important personage as the crowning stone of the structure, these four Princes feel themselves able to undertake what has been set forth in the edict of the Mikado, who, like most hereditary monarchs, is of course but the passive instrument of the faction which is for the time in power.

With the prestige which occupation gives, with the revenues of the country arising from foreign trade, the power to issue a currency or borrow from foreigners with a respectable army of well-drilled troops, one can easily believe that the consolidation can be made.

This feudal aristocracy divided society into two great classes—namely, the Samurai, or the hereditary retainers of the Princes, who thought all labor unbecoming and undignified, and the great mass of common people who labored to support themselves. So immovable were these boundaries fixed that by no means, however meritorious and honorable, could one of the lower order be raised into the ranks of the Samurai longer than during his life-time. The husbandman, merchant, tradesman, were all looked upon as menials, and treated accordingly. But the abolition of feudalism has swept away all those distinctions, and henceforth rank and distinction have no other basis than that of merit. Even the most despised—the yeta, or tanners and workers in leather—have been invited to leave the exclusive communities in which they were obliged to live, and enter the democratic ranks of the united nation, whose motto is today "that all men are born free and equal."

This seems more incredible than the abolition of the feudal system itself, and it cannot fail to impress the people as a righteous step, affording as it does a great contrast to Japan rule under the old régime. The masses are, of course, rejoicing at this change. They feel no pity for the dethroned Princes or their arrogant retainer.

The opening of the whole country to foreign trade is now probable, even without a formal demand from any foreign Power.

S. B. D.

## VIRGINIA.

### The Political Campaign Fully Opened—The Conservative Dissensions—Efforts to Raise Discords Among the Republicans—E. A. Pollard in a New Role.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VA., Thursday, Oct. 12, 1871.

The State Conservative Committee has hit upon a most notable plan to heal the divisions in the party. This is the appointment of over one hundred canvassers, who are urged to take the stump at once, with only this text, "Opposition to Radicalism!" But, unfortunately, this well-laid scheme is likely to come to speedy grief, because the canvassers themselves have their opinions of the pressing local questions, about which the people are excited, and these opinions are by no means unanimous. Some are for repudiation, and some against it; some are for the Funding bill, and some against it, and so on. Where a canvasser will not take a decided stand on one side or the other of these vital issues, but seeks to whander into "glittering generalities" and vague non-committalisms, the people will not listen to him. Only the other day, Hon. RALEIGH T. DANIEL, Chairman of the Conservative State Committee, accepted a nomination for the House of Delegates from this city, and, in his speech of acceptance, declaimed against repudiation and in favor of the Funding bill, and against outside railroad corporations—showing how inevitable it is that, though a Conservative State Convention may be silent on these topics, every active participant in this campaign must declare himself fully, without equivocation or evasion.

The crop of independent Conservative candidates grows like mushrooms. Not only are the legislative aspirants unruly, but the people themselves are shockingly insubordinate. The managers here are surprised and indignant at the independence evinced by the populace, which they have ruled so long. The plan of organization by tens, fifties, and hundreds, which I formerly characterized as the most Jesuitical political machinery ever invented to control men, does not take with the masses. In some counties they utterly refuse to have anything to do with it, and the Superintendents appointed by the central power here have nobody to superintend. Pathetic circulars are sent around by the "Chief Director" imploring all good citizens to unite for just this once in "opposition to Radicalism," no matter if the plan be distasteful in some of its parts. But the people addressed do not unite. They, in many cases, are uniting with the "Radicals," (as the Republicans are called,) in opposition to the bondholders, brokers and high taxes, and the prospect is beginning to look very favorable for a Republican triumph here in November.

But the Conservative managers are shrewd. Seeing how fearfully their own party is torn by internal dissensions, they have artfully attempted, and already with some success, to promote the same evils in the Republican ranks. In all Eastern and South-eastern Virginia, where the negroes are in majority, or form at least nine-tenths of the Republican voters, the design of the Conservatives is apparent enough, to inflame the negroes against white Republicans whenever a white nominee is put up, and to incite them to run a candidate of their own color. This movement finds some dupes among the negroes, and, where it does not find dupes, it purchases the assistance of knaves, who, in the Conservative interests, stir up the ignorant colored people to what is called an assertion of their rights. The game was very well played in the First Congressional District last year, where, with an overwhelming Republican majority, Hon. JOHN M. CRITCHER, Conservative, was elected, because the Republican vote was divided between two candidates, a white one and a colored one. It is now attempted in this city and county, and on Saturday last there was a so-called Republican gathering at Henrico Court-house which pretended to amend the tickets heretofore regularly nominated. Like attempts are heard of in other counties, but the game will be understood before election day, and will hardly win.

Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD announces that he has now in press a work called *The Lost Cause*, or a history of the negroes since emancipation. Mr. POLLARD, in calling for colored agents for the sale of his book, says: "It is the author's special design to have this book circulated among all the reading negroes of the South as a peculiar work for their instruction and encouragement. It is, in this sense, *their* book." Before the war Mr. POLLARD wrote *Black Diamonds*, a work chiefly devoted to sketches of negro character, and since the war he has written articles on the negro for the *Old and New, Packard's Monthly, The Galaxy, Lippincott's Magazine*, &c. The book he now announces is doubtless a fusion of what he wrote before the war with what he has written since, as he is a great revamper of his own and other people's writings. I believe that Mr. POLLARD was at one time a strong advocate of the reopening of the slave trade with Africa. *Tempora mutantur.*

E.

## THE YALE PARTY.

### Return of the Expedition to Salt Lake City—Indians Burning Forests—Results of the Trip Scientifically—Impressions of the Mormon Struggle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

We have once more returned to civilization. With an escort of ten men, a train of three wagons and a mount of good horses, we left Fort Bridger, in Wyoming, on the 26th of August. We reached it again on the 28th of September. Our line of march was steadily east, but our most distant camp was less than thirty miles from the fort, so abundant were the fossil remains and so thorough were our researches. The country through which we passed is of a depressing nature. It consists of desert plains, too sterile to produce grass, but thickly overgrown with the everlasting sage-brush, varied only by desert buttes. Every stream, however, (and there are many more here than in Kansas,) marks its course through the gray expanse by a row of cotton-woods and a narrow strip of rich, deep grass. The water is good, but slightly tinged with alkali, and the fishing is superb. During the two weeks which we spent on Henry's Fork, twenty-eight miles east of the fort, over one thousand trout were caught, and still the supply seemed inexhaustible. In one day three men landed 369, the united weight of which was over three hundred pounds. Besides this superfluity of fish, our larder was supplied with sage-hen, rabbit, beaver, antelope and deer. Wolves, coyotes and puma we shot at in vain; elk we wounded but did not kill, and upon the grizzly bear we gazed at a safe distance with great respect. This latter animal was seen only by those of the party who went on exploring expeditions among the magnificent Uintah Mountains. This range, the only one in the Rockies which runs east and west, lay a few miles to the south of our route. The views which it presents are superb. The first line of high mountains is covered with a dense pine forest, and behind and far above rises a range of snow-capped peaks. The forest, however, is rapidly disappearing. The untutored savage has unfortunately conceived the brilliant idea that if the woods are destroyed a beautiful green sward will take their place and attract again the vast herds of buffalo which roamed here thirty years ago, but which have long since departed. Accordingly, the melting of each Winter's snows is the signal for the kindling of vast fires, which often rage for months. All argument with the Indians is in vain. They stubbornly persist in their folly. Day after day we saw the heavy clouds of smoke rising, and night after night the mountain-sides were masses of flame. The country around Bridger is the home of the Utes, who, cowed by repeated defeats, are now "good Indians." The frontiersman definition of a "bad Indian," however, is one who kills you first and robs you afterward, while, according to the same authority, a "good" one merely reverses the process. It is considered unsafe to meet them when outnumbered, even by the old mountaineers, many of whom have lived here for the last thirty or forty years, trapping, hunting and raising stock and anticipating the Mormon revelation of the legality of many wives. These men all look fondly back to the time when the Hudson's Bay Company ruled here, and delight in reminiscences of the good old days when game was abundant and railroads unknown. The weather on our trip was all that one could wish. There was little rain, the days, occasionally hot, were usually just comfortably warm, and the nights were cold enough to make both buffalo-robe and blankets acceptable. After about the middle of September ice formed each night.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE TRIP.

From a scientific point of view, our trip was a very successful one. In a region seven thousand feet above the sea we have unearthed large quantities of bones of animals resembling the turtle, lizard, serpent, crocodile, rhinoceros, tapir and elephant of tropical climes, and found, besides, fossils of all dimensions, down to a tiny tooth scarcely larger than the head of a pin. In fact, the greater number of discoveries have been those of very small remains, and consequently all the more valuable. Fossil hunting has been harder work than in Kansas; for, instead of riding at our ease, and forcing sure footed mules to clamber up and around the buttes while we looked from our saddles for a gigantic rib or vertebra, we have literally crawled over the country on our hands and knees. To see these minute bones the eye must be brought within three or four inches of the white clay on and in which they lie. There seems to be as much chance in their pursuit as in mining. A man of experience may go over a quarter of a mile of the most inviting ground and find little or nothing, while, meantime, the merest tyro may happen upon a butte which seems almost made of fossils. When two or three find such a field together, the excitement is great. Lines are drawn, marking the portion allotted to each, with almost as much care as when a valuable mineral claim is located, and the whole butte is thoroughly searched. Competition is keen, for each man has full credit for all discoveries which he may make, and the thought of being immortalized by some huge skeleton in the Yale Museum, which shall be labeled—"Palæosyops Pecki, presented by the discoverer," is a tempting one. Very many new specimens have been found, but exactly how many cannot be known until the boxes which we have forwarded to New-Haven are opened, and their contents carefully examined by Prof. MARSH after his return.

WHOLESALE DESERTION ON THE PLAINS.

The garrison of Fort Bridger is no exception to the general rule of the prevalence of desertion. Out of one hundred and sixty men, who two months ago formed the two companies stationed there, one hundred have since deserted. Veterans and raw recruits go alike. The cause is, of course, the reduction of the pay. The soldiers inveigh bitterly against this action on the part of Congress, and say that, although not a violation of the letter of the contract, it is of the spirit. The amount which they can now save from their wages is so small that few attempt to lay by anything, and drunkenness is said to be more prevalent than ever before. An absurd rumor is current among them to the effect that Congress has determined to reduce the army greatly, and, not daring to do so openly, has decided upon this plan of making the pay so low that the men will be almost forced to desert. I have heard this idea repeatedly, and it is this plea that the best men allege as an excuse for their intended flight, for they speak to a civilian of their intentions of this sort with refreshing frankness. The evil is a serious one. Probably there are few companies as badly off now as a certain one which is said to have the names of two hundred deserters on its roll, but, from what we have seen and heard, it seems as if even this record might be soon eclipsed by other commands.

THE MORMON CAPITAL.

After a day spent at the fort in packing and forwarding the results of our trip, we started for this city of many wives. Between Bridger and Ogden, where we took the Utah Central train for Salt Lake, the Union Pacific passes through the famed Wahsatch cañons. The road winds through the narrow valley, often nothing but a deep chasm, and in many places the bare rock rises perpendicularly almost two thousand feet, its crest wrought by wind and rain into turret and archway and wall. As soon as "Pulpit Rock," from which BRIGHAM YOUNG is said to have preached his first sermon in the "Promised Land" was passed, Satan began to manifest himself, for we ran through, in rapid succession, the "Devil's Slide," "Devil's Gate," and "Devil's Heap." As usual, the finest views are so named. From Ogden, a two hours' ride through a dreary waste of sand brought us here, and since then our time has been devoted to sight-seeing. We have seen some wonderful sights. When its history is considered, this city seems to me a marvel. Twenty-three years ago the advance guard of the "Latter Day Saints" camped on this desert of alkali and sage-brush. For weeks and months they lived on the roots and berries which they gathered and the game which they could find to kill. During the Winter they were in such terrible straits that a raw hide was a delicacy. It was two years before many of them tasted bread. Meanwhile every one had his or her appointed task, and all the tasks were done. Today one finds here a city of 18,000 inhabitants, with broad and straight streets, every one lined with trees and with pure, clear water running through the gutters, (it is no unusual thing to see a man drink from a gutter,) a city with a number of good residences, with numberless gardens, with fine and crowded stores, and with a Tabernacle which can hold 16,000 people, and yet utterly fails to accommodate the crowds at the semi-annual conferences, when all Utah is concentrated here. The whole city is *sui generis*, with the exception of the main street, where one could easily fancy himself in any other western town of the same size, were it not for the signs of "Zion's Mercantile Co-operative Institution—Holiness to the Lord," which adorn so many of the Mormon stores. The morality of the city has become, during the last year, far below what the Mormons claim. There are more drinking-saloons here than in Denver, and many of them, nominally closed, are really open on Sunday. Gambling-hells abound, and the social evil flourishes here, very secretly, to be sure, but yet largely. Yesterday afternoon we heard ORSON PRATT preach to an illiterate-looking audience. His sermon was an attempt to prove that all the prophecies in regard to rebuilding Jerusalem, pointed with unerring accuracy to the deeds of the Latter-day saints. When he finally prophesied the subjugation of all nations to the Mormon power, and closed by saying, "I believe these things. They are in the Bible. If this be treason, indict the Bible and not me. I speak for myself. Others can speak for themselves;" the implied threat was followed by an ominous burst of applause. The three thousand Gentile residents of the city, the great majority of whom are engaged in developing the immensely rich mines of this region, seem to anticipate little or no trouble, but meanwhile rumors of writs and indictments fill the air. Camp Douglas, the guns of which command the whole city, is being reinforced, and the whole Mormon population seems to be buying arms and ammunition. Every day men, women and children carrying muskets or rifles, pass our hotel, and the gun-shops are always full. It seems impossible, however, that the Mormon leaders, shrewd as they have always shown themselves to be, would risk a collision with the Government on any pretext, when an overwhelming force of troops could be concentrated here so quickly by means of the railroads. Force is needless to insure the extinction of the delusion. The influence of Gentiles, aided by the differing sects in the Church itself, and the open infidelity of very many young people here, will ere long control affairs politically, and thus make Mormonism a mere sect; while to exist, it must be "*aut Cæsar, aut nullus.*"

We leave here Wednesday for the John Day basin, in Oregon. Our route is by stage for six hundred miles from Kelton, on the Central Pacific, through City of Rocks and Boise City to Cañon City. We stop over, on the way, at the Great Shoshone Falls. After a four weeks' trip near Cañon City, we take a steamer at the Dalles, on the Columbia River, and go thence by water to San Francisco, which we hope to reach soon after the middle of November. Three weeks in California will end the trip.

MEM.

## BOSTON LITERARY MATTERS.

### Notable Books Preparing for the Holidays—Representative American Workmanship and Art—Bret Harte's Poems—"The Stage Driver's Story"—Books Soon to be Published.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1871.

The energies of the leading Boston publishers are now concentrated upon books to be published for the holidays, and the indications are that the result of their work will be in every way creditable to the country as well as this city. One house is engaged upon over a dozen books, and another on nearly as many. Two of the most noteworthy will be large illustrated quartos, which are expected to exhibit without as well as within, in binding and printing as well as in the drawings and engravings, the best workmanship of the country and the highest American art. There are to be twelve pictorial illustrations of EDWIN BOOTH's characters in tragedy and comedy, drawn by the noted artist W. J. HENNESSY from life, and engraved by the well-known and appreciated W. J. LINTON, with a biographical and critical sketch of the actor, by Mr. WINTER, one of the best known of dramatic writers, and one of the most careful critics in your City, and BRET HARTE's most popular sketches—"The Luck of Roaring Camp," "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," "Tennessee's Partner," "Miggles," "The Idyl of Red Gulch," and "Brown of Calaveras," with page illustrations by SOL EYTINGE, Jr. Both of these books are to be printed on heavy tinted paper, and within boldly red-lined pages. Among others to be brought out by the same house are a complete edition of LONGFELLOW's Poems, illustrated by neary three hundred illustrations from entirely new electrotype plates, an 8 vo. volume—the first American illustrated edition of the poet's complete works; WHITTIER's new collection of poetry for children, to be called *Child-Life* and to be introduced by an original essay by him; BRET HARTE's poems, illustrated; and J. T. TROWBRIDGE's famous "Coupon-Bonds" and other Atlantic stories, illustrated. The other house referred to is engaged on fully as fine and valuable work. A superb book will be MORITZ RETZSCH's *Outlines to Shakespeare*, a series of over a hundred delicate and very beautiful outline drawings illustrating "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "King Lear," "The Tempest," "Othello," "King Henry IV.," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with explanatory text. The book will be an oblong folio, elegantly bound. Another will be the last work of the lamented PAUL KONEWKA, twenty designs in silhouette illustrating *Falstaff and his Companions*. It will have an introduction by HERMANN KURZ, and explanatory text selected from *Shakespeare*. And a third will be PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON's *Unknown River*, with thirty or forty illustrations sketched from nature by Mr. HAMERTON while canoeing along this "unknown river," the French River Loire, in his own uniquely-constructed boat, and camping on its shores and banks. Mr. HAMERTON will be recognized as the author of *A Painter's Camp* and *Thoughts About Art*.

REPRODUCTIONS FROM THE ENGLISH.

By the side, properly, of the elaborate books under way, mentioned above, should be placed two or three English books, which are to be reproduced in this country from this city. One is *The Sermon on the Mount*, illuminated and beautifully chromo-lithographed; and there is Lord HOUGHTON's pretty child's poem, *Good Night and Good Morning*, with illuminations and etchings on copper, by WALTER SEVERA; and another is *Illustrations of the Coast of Norway*, a very large handsome flat volume. *Good Night and Good Morning* is an exquisite thing. Each verse of the poem is set within a brilliant illuminated border, and the etchings are underneath; these very much resemble pencil drawings, and are exceedingly well and carefully done. *The Coast of Norway* consists of a number of chromo-lithographs, from drawings made by ELIJAH WALTON, F. G. S., and descriptive text by F. G. BONNEY, of St. John's College, Cambridge, from notes taken during an expedition along that comparatively new field to artists and *literati*, especially for this work. The two have been before on like expeditions, and have published two volumes besides this—*Flowers from the Upper Alps* and *Peaks and Valleys of the Alps*. The former was reproduced in America during the last holidays.

BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED THIS MONTH.

Prominent among the books to be published this month are LONFELLOW's translation of DANTE, comprising "The Inferno," "The Purgatorio" and "The Paradiso;" HAWTHORNE's *American Note Books;* Mrs. STOWE's *Oldtown Fireside Stories*, with illustrations by HOPPIN and other artists; CLARENCE KING's *Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada; Bits of Travel*, by HELEN HUNT; *Words of Washington*, collected and arranged by the inexhaustible JAMES PARTON; a volume of poems by WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER; CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI's new nursery rhyme book, appropriately called *Sing-Song; English Lessons for English People*, the joint work of Prof. SEELEY, author of *Ecce Homo*, and FRANCIS ABBOTT, M. A., of the London schools, a text-book in advanced schools and colleges, and at the same time an assistant to professional writers and students; Rev. C. A. BARTOL's *Radical Faith; Cues from All Quarters*, by FRANCIS JACOX, a book of annotations on miscellaneous subjects, with original matter in the form of essays; and a new George Sand, *The Crime of Monsieur Antoine*.

BRET HARTE'S POEMS.

Also to be published very soon are BRET HARTE's poems, which have been collected and arranged under the title of *Poems of the East and West*. The book is to include every poem of note that Mr. HARTE has written, including several that are not known in this section of the country, and a few new ones. Among the former is the following:

THE STAGE-DRIVER'S STORY.

BY BRET HARTE.

It was the stage-driver's story, as he stood with his back to the wheelers,
Quietly flecking his whip and turning his quid of tobacco;
While on the dusty road, and blent with the rays of the moonlight,
We saw the lash of his whip and the juice of tobacco descending.

"Danger! Sir, I believed you—indeed, I may say on that subject,
You your existence might put to the hazard and turn of a wager.
I have seen danger! Oh, no! not me, Sir, indeed, I assure you:
Perchance 'twas the man with the dog that is sitting alone in yon wagon.

It was the Geiger Grade, a mile and a half from the summit:
Black as your hat was the night, and never a star in the heavens.
Thundering down the grade, the gravel and stones we sent flying
Over the precipice side—a thousand feet plumb to the bottom.

Half-way down the grade I felt, Sir, a thrilling and creaking,
Then a lurch to one side, as we hung on the bank of the ravine;
Then, looking up the road, I saw, in the distance behind me,
The off hind-wheel of the coach just loosed from its axle, and following.

One glance above I gave, then gathered together my ribbons,
Shouted, and flung them, outspread, on the straining necks of my cattle;
Screamed at the top of my voice, and lashed the air in my frenzy,
While down the Geiger Grade, on three wheels, the vehicle thundered.

Speed was our only chance, when again came the ominous rattle:
Crack, and another wheel slipped away, and was lost in the darkness.
*Two* only now were left; yet such was our fearful momentum,
Upright, erect, and sustained on *two* wheels, the vehicle thundered.

As some huge boulder, unloosed from its rocky shelf on the mountain,
Drives before it the hare and the timorous squirrel, far-leaping,
So down the Geiger Grade rushed the pioneer coach, and before it
Leaped the wild horses, and shrieked in advance of the danger impending.

But to be brief in my tale. Again, ere we came to the level,
Slipped from its axle a wheel; so that, to be plain in my statement,
A matter of twelve hundred yards or more, as the distance may be,
We traveled upon *one* wheel, until we drove up to the station.

Then, Sir, we sank in a heap; but picking myself from the ruins,
I heard a noise up the grade, and, looking, I saw in the distance
The three wheels following still, like moons on the horizon whirling,
'Till, circling, they gracefully sank on the road at the side of the station.

This is my story, Sir; a trifle, indeed, I assure you.
Much more, perchance, might be said; but I hold him, of all men, most lightly
Who swerves from the truth in his tale—No, thank you—Well, since you are pressing,
Perhaps I don't care if I do; you may give me the same, Jim—no sugar."

A NEW LIBRARY OF NOVELS.

The publication of a series of the most readable and the best of new English and American novels, and translations from the leading German and French authors, has just begun, with the intention of forming a library of popular novels. These are to appear once a week, and occasionally are to be illustrated. The series begins with the publication of *Joshua Marvel*, by B. L. FARJEON, and *Grif*, a story of Australian life, by the same; *The Prey of the Gods*, by FLORENCE MARRYAT; *Can the Old Love*, by ZADEL BARNES BUDDINGTON; *Leonora*, by KATHERINE SEDGWICK VALERIO, and *Kate Beaumont*, by J. W. DE FOREST, will follow. It will be called "Osgood's Library of Novels."

## CURRENT NOTES.

On the third trial of Mrs. CLEM, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. YOUNG, in Indianapolis, the jury has disagreed.

The total receipts of the State of Louisiana from Dec. 1, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1871, were \$5,441,242 83. The expenditures in the same time amounted to \$6,465,575 36.

Congressmen CHARLES ST. JOHN and R. H. DUELL, of this State, who have been ill for some time, are now both recovering. Judge DUELL is able to attend to business again.

The total number of deaths at Cedar Keys, Fla., from yellow fever has been ten, and there have been no deaths for two weeks. All but about a dozen of its population of 200 have fled from the place.

Last Sunday, near the Infirmary of Jefferson County, Ohio, a little crippled boy named JOHNNY PARSONS was buried alive by two boys aged respectively five and nine, and was taken out dead several hours afterward.

The Cleveland *Leader* denies the telegraphic report that all the Cleveland insurance companies have gone by the board. It says that some of them are heavy losers, but nearly all declare their ability to meet their losses and continue business.

Miss LILLIE PECKHAM, well known as a public lecturer throughout the country, died in Milwaukee, Wis., on the 10th inst., after a short illness. She had determined to enter the ministry, and intended to apply this Fall for admission to the Cambridge Divinity School.

ROBERT DEDMAN, the prisoner who at the convict outbreak from the Nevada Prison fought so bravely on the side of the authorities, and by his intrepidity and coolness saved the life of Lieut.-Gov. DENVER, has been pardoned. He was sentenced in 1869 to imprisonment for life for murder in the second degree.

A letter from Chicago says that in St. James' Church, on the first floor, were two gilded tablets, erected to the memory of gallant brothers who fell in the battles of the rebellion. The church was entirely destroyed, the walls crumbling and falling, and cinders only remaining of the handsome furniture within. But the record of brave deeds by godly men in the fight for freedom remained intact. The tablets were left standing, and seem not to have been scorched.

WILLIAM R. SCOTT was found guilty of manslaughter in Lawrence, Mass., last week, after a two days' trial before a jury. It is a queer case. Several months ago SCOTT and Miss EMMA C. HORN, two forlorn lovers, went out to a park in Lawrence one evening, and there each took a dose of poison. They lay all night in an insensible condition; in the morning SCOTT revived, gave the alarm, and Miss HORN was taken to her home, where she soon died. It was proved that the girl of her own will took the poison and induced SCOTT to do the same, but the poison was purchased by SCOTT.

Dr. HENRY C. PERKINS, of Newburyport, Mass., reports that on Monday evening, Oct. 9, with the aid of a refracting telescope of five inches aperture, he had a glimpse of ENCKE's comet near the star Mirach in Andromeda; and also, on the next morning about 4½ o'clock, of TUTTLE's comet, near the star Iota in the Great Bear. Both comets were faint, and in the places assigned them by calculation. He thinks both comets will be visible to the naked eye some weeks hence, ENCKE's in the evening and TUTTLE's in the morning.

The Mobile *Register* is insisting upon SEMMES' right to the title "Admiral," and says: "He is not even an 'ex-'Admiral, as some would have it. He was paroled as a Confederate *Admiral*, and his parole has never been annulled. He might be shot for an offense for which an inferior in rank would be only reprimanded or imprisioned. He is at this moment held under disabilities for offenses against the United States committed as 'Admiral,' and the same authority that prolongs the punishment perpetuates the rank."

The arrest and punishment of the two Indian chiefs seems to have had the effect of bringing the Kiowas to a sense of their evil doing. Since the arrest of SANTANTA they have been returning the stolen stock to the commander of Fort Sill, and lately, KICKING BIRD, one of their chiefs, made a statement to the effect that they wanted to cease raiding upon the white people, and begged the commander to write "a strong appeal to the officers at Washington for the release of SANTANTA and BIG TREE, who have now suffered enough."

Mayor MASON, of Chicago, is a Massachusetts man, born and bred in Berkshire County. He was educated a civil engineer, was connected with the building of the Housatonic Railroad, was chief engineer of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad during its construction, and has always maintained a high character for integrity in all trusts committed to his keeping. Ex-Mayor BRIGGS, of Springfield, who has known him for twenty-five years, says: "Chicago in her great misfortune is indeed fortunate in having for her chief municipal officer a man of such unspotted character as Hon ROSWELL B. MASON."

## POLITICAL JACKALS

### Their Natural History—The Tribe and its Functions Defined—Types, Habits and Peculiarities of the Breed—Representative Specimens.

As Autumnal days steal over us, and Nature casts her garb of green for the soberer tints of russet and golden brown that prelude the fall of the leaf, what politicians are pleased to call their minds are in a state of pleasing excitement. The braves are on the war-path, wool flies, scalps fall, and glorious victory or ignominious defeat perches on the banners of the "ins" or "outs." "To the victors belong the spoils." *Væ victis!* They "fall as the leaves fall, and die in October,"—politically, perhaps to be resurrected at some future time; and certainly do not succumb from the same cause as the unhappy sufferer in the old song. Sobriety is not the gin-mill politician's virtue, and it may safely be assumed that the October consumption of benzine and kindred abominations will add as much to the revenue as any other two months in the year. The clubs are in a ferment, from the decorous assemblages of the prominent and respectable to the self-seeking gatherings of the vulgar herd; the lions are hungry and start forth on a constitutional rampage, while the jackals nose round for the prey, and dutifully report the result of their scouting to the lordly beasts they do homage to. It might surprise the intelligent foreigner who admires republics in the abstract that jackals could be seen with us anywhere out of cages in zoölogical collections. They are common enough. Like the *clientelle* of a Roman patrician, or the led Captains and toadies of a later age, parasites are always with us, and hero-worship is rife. Pitiful heroes, some of them. The jackal may be described as a weak-backed variety of the terrier, with a propensity to "boo" from his earliest years; thin-flanked, hungry, timid and observant, with a certain instinct to seize an opportunity when some coveted offal is carelessly guarded, to dash in and make off with it; attached, from want of personal hardihood, to some stronger chief, the animal is always on the *qui vive* for information which he may take secondary advantage of, after the lion doing the fighting. These are the men who act as Secretaries of Ward clubs, not devoid of a certain sort of basely-applied ability, the right-hand men of unscrupulous leaders, and coming in for the crumbs from their overloaded tables, jealous of each other and of all approaching the god of their devotion, a body-guard of arguses with the pleasant habits of vultures. They hunt in packs, and in numbers are comparatively bold, but subject to panic, not being able to rely on each other. Witness the absurd audacity of the Committee of 140 rum-sellers and thieves, self-appointed under the influence of gin, clay pipes and Dutch courage, stimulated by mutual admiration and a highwayman's notion of "gameness" to investigate the proceedings of the Citizens' Committee of Seventy, but who, as the fumes of their debauch left them with aching heads, could not screw their courage to the sticking place, and unable from their terror to consummate their proposed outrageous defiance of decency and a public opinion which is now not in the best of humors to endure too much jackal or terrierism, slunk off to mutual encouragement and potvaliancy in another series of a never-ending "bender." Sinecurist on a flatulent and fraudulent pay-roll, the jackal earns his dishonest livelihood by real hard work of a "slantindicular" description, and is an efficient co-operator with the rascals who rule the masses, and the forwarder of their manœuvres in detail.

Some jackals, who may be considered as foremen of gangs of these illegitimate laborers in the muddy pool of Ward politics, are endowed with quite a factitious appearance of importance and power. One exquisite specimen is worth carefully examining, as a sample of the more influential catspaws in low places of the Ring. With a florid, simple, good-natured face; a stout, but unsolid, not to say flabby, appearance, as of one who laughs and grows fat; some humor, considerable low cunning, a grievance, and a very large Alaska diamond in a dirty shirt-bosom, the gallant gentleman is a strenuous worker for his masters. With a finger in every pie for years, he obtained a commission in the volunteers during the war, and was disgracefully kicked out in less than three months. He then went to Ireland, with some frothy balderdash, being hard up, and, calculating on future profits for a little present inconvenience, got locked up, became a martyr, and now, besides being considered by his poorer, misguided, terrier countrymen a "Faynian hero," periodically presses some preposterous claim for damages from the English Government on the Administration. By some hocus-pocus he got so far reinstated on the records of the War Department that he could be eligible for membership in an association of the old officers of the organization to which he had for a brief space belonged, and they, not too particular, admitted him. This enabled him to prostitute their name and drag it through the mire of his personal disputes, by officially signing himself as of them, in a low, disgusting letter published in an organ of Jackaldom. He has affected an immense and absorbing interest in working men, and nightly spouts rubbish, made up of communism, the green flag, hereditary hatred of the Saxon, denunciations of Orangeism, and the militia, and praise of the "Boss," at sundry associations called after himself, while his blatant speech is ever and anon interrupted by the hurried entrance of some of his myrmidons reporting what is going on in other quarters of the City, and begging for chews of "terbaccy" in heart-rending accents. He has a perfect kennel of terriers, poor wretches, penniless and full of admiration for him, recent arrivals from Ireland, whom he feeds and lodges at his office, his clerks, forsooth! elegant extracts, through whom he transacts the business of insuring and exchanging the vast properties which come under his auctioneering gavel, really as jackals, and they earn their bread with simple enthusiasm and hardly enough. This Mogul of low-class jackals boasts that he has one or more such clubs in nearly every Ward.

Another more polished jackal, a type of a far more dangerous class, is a sly, self-contained, non-committal, well-veneered cross out of a terrier, in the Manhattan Club, a protégé of a distinguished lawyer, with distinguished relatives, and connected with the Emigration Commission. Unobtrusively enjoying for years one of the snuggest of places, he has cultivated the manners of a gentleman, which never leave him except under excitement, and has done excellent service for his masters. With truly Oriental appreciation of the propitiatory *gift*, his fingers have been well tickled with the gratifications of emigrant boarding-house keepers, apple-stall women, petty exchange brokers and employes, who are appointed at his breath, and may be whistled down the wind as easily when their "assessments" are not met with cheerful alacrity. But a few days ago he refused to aid some Brooklyn officers in their search for a swindler, being evidently "in" with the New-York detectives in the handsome reward offered. A man of promises, and in a position to command eligible openings in various walks of life, he has a string of applicants for patronage, and skilfully works for the good-will of the influential men backing them—by the graciousness of his reception, the cordiality of his assurances of support, and so forth—while the not-expressed but understood auction goes on, and the one place, promised to a dozen basely deceived, who have been kept prancing backward and forward for weeks or months, disposed of, the unsuccessful one fobbed off with the lying statement that other parties had to be consulted and were unfavorable, that evil reports had been heard of the candidates, and so forth, while the astonished auditor of this farrago vainly denies the preposterous charges sprung on him, offers any testimony to prove their utter falsity, but is blandly assured it is too late, the appointment's given, and amid expressions of the smooth jackal's deep sorrow, half stunned with crushing disappointment, bows himself out with a vague conviction that there's something wrong in the State of Peru. This Emigration Commission used to be a non-political affair, the officers remained attached to it for years, the head-money on emigrants was \$1, emigrants were less by two-thirds than now. It was self-supporting, hospitals were built out of the funds, and the treatment of them was generous to a fault. It is now a reservoir for Tammany drainage. More than one jackal are busily rending its bleeding carcass. The head money has been increased fifty per cent. Immigration has increased 200 per cent., yet it has grown so poor that it has been found necessary, besides as an innovation assessing all salaries for "campaign" purposes, to reduce all salaries, dismiss a portion of the staff, and economize in eggs and milk at the hospitals. Dr. STIRLING, physician, twenty-four years there, has in his old age, his handsome salary cut down to \$1,500. The services of Dr. CAMMERER, physician, of sixteen years' standing, were economically dispensed with, and the invalids and women turned over to the delicate attentions of a youthful bachelor of the distinction in his profession which can be imagined by his ready acceptance of a munificent salary of \$1,200, less than the well-fed Police Officer who aids his official income with fees from grateful immigrants for escaping the mysterious and unprovoked terrors of the law. All the salaries have been consolidated into classes, and, as a rule, decreased, and all licensed venders and workmen have been heavily taxed for their privileges. The very carpenters employed on daily labor have to submit to deductions from their nominal wages. The jackal in chief's withers are unwrung. "Let the galled jade wince," "'Tis none of his funeral." He is eminently polite, with stereotyped smile, and accurate, if rather "loud" costume—quite a *distingué* addition to send-off and reception parties in Dr. CARNOCHAN's yacht, the *Andrew Fletcher*, or in chartered tug-boats. By the way, Quarantine seems a choice hunting ground for jackals, but it is needless to multiply examples. The animals are with us; their habits are patent. Their tricks obtrude on our vision wherever we go. The only way to get rid of them is to starve them out. Run the City honestly, and they must go. An enforced honest livelihood would doom them to a speedy death of *marasmus*. Their innate greed and acquired taste for wire-pulling and dabbling in fishy waters would drive them away from the semblance of honesty. We don't want them. Let them go.

## EX-CONTROLLER FLAGG.

### The Record of an Honest Official—Reminiscences of His Public Life.

In the quiet retirement of private life, after a protracted and honorable career in the public service, there resides in this City a venerable man, four-score years of age, whose name has been favorably familiar to several generations. His name is AZARIAH C. FLAGG. He was born in Orwell, Vt., Nov. 28, 1790. At the early age of eleven years he began to learn the art of type-setting at Burlington. In 1808, and for nearly three years, he was a journeyman printer on the *Sentinel* of that place. In October, 1811, before he had attained his majority he went to Plattsburg, N. Y., and edited the *Republican*. He was engaged as a volunteer in the defense of that town when it was attacked and burned by the British forces, and lost his presses and types in the fire. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected the following year, and was prominent in repealing the "freehold qualification," (that no man without owning in his own or wife's name property, taxable to the amount of \$250, could vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Senator.) In 1826, (while Gov. CLINTON was in office,) the Legislature appointed Mr. FLAGG Secretary of State. He was also, *ex-officio*, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Commissioner of the Canal Fund and Canal Board. After serving seven years in that capacity, in 1833 he was elected by the Legislature Controller of the State, and continued in that office for five consecutive years. He was succeeded by the opposition. A period of six years intervened. In 1842 he was re-elected Controller, and served for six years. Upon his accession to office again, he found the finances of the State in a deplorable condition. It was found necessary to retrench, and work on the canals and other public places was suspended, about 10,000 laborers thus being thrown out of employment. At that time he was Chairman of the State Central Committee, and as such prepared the books for the County Central Committees, &c., comprising sixty-nine counties, 700 towns and 6,000 names. The financial embarrassment, the dissatisfaction of the working classes and general discontent presented an ominous foreboding to the party. Prominent politicians besought Mr. FLAGG to prepare a report, with figures to indicate an early resumption of labor and payment. This they argued, was the only hope to save the party. He utterly refused, as facts proved the impossibility of resumption within two or three years. "I will not save the party by any mis-statement or evasion of the truth," he declared. At the expiration of this term of office he was appointed Treasurer of the Hudson River Railroad. After twenty-one years of public service at Albany, he removed his residence to this City in 1848. He became President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, Treasurer of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and Trustee of several other railroads. In 1852 the taxes of this City had increased to \$3,000,000, a sum at which the people became alarmed. Leading citizens agitated the matter, and a public meeting was held to institute measures of reform. Mr. JAMES BOORMAN, then President of the Hudson River Railroad, introduced a resolution recommending AZARIAH C. FLAGG as the only person who could set the deranged City finances in order. He was nominated, and in November, 1852, elected Controller, by 6,000 majority. He served until the close of 1858. In November of that year his eyesight failed, and since then he has been perfectly blind. By an honest, prudent and economical course of living he has saved a comfortable provision for his declining years, which he evidently enjoys with a good conscience, and a vivid and pleasant memory.

The publication of the facts and figures in the TIMES, concerning the Tammany Ring frauds, has completely absorbed his attention. As these articles are read to him, his indignation scarcely knows bounds, and his detestation of the public plunderers is freely expressed. To one of the many eminent and influential citizens that recently called upon him he exclaimed with a voice and attitude of amazement: "Why, when I was elected at the reformation demanded by the people—they were alarmed at the public debt—then three millions of dollars. My,—my! how can we realize the mountain of debt that we now confront, and the story of deviltry connected with it! If this did not cause an uprising of the people what would become of us—where would we drift to? How ridiculous does the debt in 1852, of \$3,000,000, seem to us now!" During all of his public career he never signed a blank check, (as many public officers do,) and confide their drawing to a deputy, but personally attended to that sad every duty. In the payment of money out of the City Treasury he was very circumspect. Nothing, not even of the most trifling amount, was paid until he had examined and found it correct. When any of the charges seemed "perhaps exorbitant" or unreasonable, he would refuse to honor it until it was properly explained or altered. Sometimes these disputed bills would be argued for by other City officials. But it availed nothing, and their entreaties or wrath did not alter the determined and honest Controller. No matter how a bill might be audited or indorsed, unless it was known to be right it was not paid. Mr. FLAGG employed a trustworthy and intelligent gentleman to go around the public buildings or premises where repairs had been made or supplies furnished, and examine them. Occasionally he would go in person. Once he thus entered the store of INGERSOLL, WATSON & CO., and priced several articles of furniture that some official had ordered. The price was named. "Isn't that a rather extravagant style of furniture?" he inquired. "Yes, but that is not our business. Here is the written order. All we have to do is to fill it. It is our regular price. But the goods are extraordinarily fine," was the reply. "Well, the furniture is too extravagant, and the cost is too much for publice use. If you fill the order, I shall not pay it." That order was not filled. A plainer kind was substituted.

Several other merchants relate similar incidents, and it became a common saying among the knowing ones, "The Controller will spoil that job!"

Not a few personal enemies were made by this upright course, but when he retired from office he retained a spotless reputation and the unbounded respect of his fellow-citizens.

On one occasion the bill for the payment of a large contract for filling certain sunken lots was presented. He at once suspected a trick. A surveyor was engaged, and the exact number of cubic yards filled in was ascertained to be much less than represented on the bill. He refused payment. Strong politicians pleaded in vain. Suit was commenced against the City, but the bill was never paid during his term. Over 500 such contested claims were left in the Corporation Counsel's hands when Mr. FLAGG retired.

Numerous anecdotes are related of his detection and arrest of tricks to cheat the City, and of many reforms of abuses in the City Hall. One of the most important of these was the abolition of the "tea-room," a free refreshment resort for public officials and their gangs of adherents, open at almost all hours.

# THE WORK OF REFORM.

**What the Friends of Good Government are Doing.**

**A Report From the Committee of Seventy to be Made Soon.**

**Important Disclosures Forthcoming Implicating the Ring Leaders.**

**Active Measures to be Immediately Taken.**

**Further Evidences of Corruption in the City Government.**

**Preparations on Both Sides for the Coming Election.**

### What the Committees are Doing.

The Subcommittees have been compelled to bring their investigations to a close. "If we should go on," said Mr. WM. A. BOOTH to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "we would never get through. Every day starts some new discovery of fraud, and if we should follow up everything that turns up, we should never have any report at all." For that reason the Courthouse report will be finished immediately, probably by the middle of this week, and the report on printing frauds will be presented shortly afterward. There are some other minor matters which will be pushed until these more important affairs are concluded, and then all the reports will be submitted to the Joint Committee. The Committee on Printing and Stationery has toiled against the most discouraging disadvantages. Much of the stationery was furnished two years ago, and has been almost wholly consumed. The effect of this is to prevent examination by experts, and the ascertaining of the actual value of the material for which such immense amounts have been appropriated and paid. Added to this is the refusal of a majority of the contractors who furnished the goods to make any statements calculated to lighten the labor of the Committee. They are satisfied that the "printing and stationery" provided for New-York have played no small part in the impoverishing of the City; but, obstructed as they are, they find it difficult to reduce the figures to what extent the Treasury has been robbed, under the cover of this simple vail. Accountants and experts are still engaged, and promise to complete their work as soon as the Court-house report is ready.

Mr. WM. A. BOOTH has prepared his report for the Committee of Sixteen to the Joint Committee, but at his request we refrain from giving any of its details to the public until it is adopted by the Committee for which it is intended. It is a summing up in general terms of all that has been accomplished by the Subcommittees with references to their reports. It throws a light as bright as the day upon the frauds that have sapped the strength of the City; it fastens conviction at last upon the thieves who have robbed the citizens, and abounds in many a significant hint for a rapid and rigid reform.

These reports, with the tabular statements of the discoveries of the accountants and experts, will, it is said, be given entire to the public this week, and we are permitted to assure our readers that even the beginning has not been told.

### The Broadway Bank Disclosures.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, on behalf of the Committee of Seventy, has concluded his examination of the books of the bank in reference to the City's accounts, and is now engaged in the preparation of his report thereon. The publication of this report will be looked forward to by the public with eagerness, and by the thieves of the Ring with fear. There have been grave difficulties to overcome in the tracing of the stolen money. The bills, certificates and vouchers in the Controller's office have been found apparently all right, and it was left to the books of the Ring's bank to find and fasten the men who have profited by the losses of the City. The forthcoming report of Mr. TILDEN will settle this, will set this and many other matters straight, and it is possible that the "Golden Circle" will find it necessary to devote more time hereafter to their own salvation and less to the annoyance of the Deputy Controller.

### The Sinking Fund.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, yesterday, the question of issuing dock bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 was renewed.

The Mayor asked the Deputy Controller whether he had any report to make on the subject.

Mr. GREEN said he had not considered the matter at all, and as the question had not been adjudicated upon by the Courts, he presumed the Board would not want to vote for the issue of the bonds.

The Mayor said he might want to vote for them, as he might not agree with the decision of the Court. However, as there was already a resolution to issue $500,000 of the bonds, nothing would be lost by laying the matter over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

### More Unpaid Laborers.

About twenty men, who have been at work in the lamp and gas department of the Board of Public Works, applied at the Finance Department, yesterday, for their pay, which has been running for the last ten weeks. Later in the day the men were informed that their claims were under consideration, and an effort would be made to obtain the money for them.

### Receipt of Taxes.

The books for taxes on real estate will, in all probability, be opened to-morrow morning. The receipts from personal taxes have been very light during the past two days.

### The Common Council and the Coming Elections.

Great uncertainty appears to prevail as to whether there will be any election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, in November next. By a late decision of the Court of Appeals, it seems that any law extending the term of an elective office is unconstitutional, and this agrees with the general opinion of the minor Courts on the subject. The present members of the Common Council, however, whose term was extended for one year, that is to the first Monday in January, 1873, contend that the law does not affect them, inasmuch as there is a provision in the charter by which, if they choose to resign at any time during the present year, they can be reappointed by the Mayor. The Mayor says that, in any event, there is no warrant for the holding of an election for members of the Common Council during this year. So far no nominations for either Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen have been made by either of the great political parties.

### Drilling the Laborers.

A rumor was prevalent in the City yesterday to the effect that the laborers at present occupied on the public parks and boulevards are undergoing a course of military drill, preparatory to any emergency that may arise at the coming election. The affair is conducted with the greatest possible secrecy, however, and the details are therefore almost unattainable. The men are pledged to keep the matter as quiet as possible and invariably preserve the strictest silence when questioned by an outsider. Still, however, the secret has oozed out at one of the convivial meetings held almost nightly by some of the laborers on their way from work. The Police profess ignorance of the matter, and are inclined to believe that there is no foundation for the statement.

### The New Grand Jury—Address of Recorder Hackett—Indirect Allusion to the City Frauds—List of the Jurors.

The Court of General Sessions was more than usually crowded by spectators yesterday, attracted thither by the fact that the new Grand Jury, before which the cases of Mayor HALL and the alleged voucher thieves are likely to come, was to be impaneled. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Clerk commenced calling the panel of jurors, many of whom failed to respond to their names. Among them was EUGENE A. HEATH, the partner of INGERSOLL in the manufacture of the lamps which are now used in the parks and public squares. LORIN INGERSOLL, who answered to his name when the panel was first called on the 2d inst., appeared yesterday and got excused. He is the father of the great Ring chair-maker. The name of ARCHIBALD HALL, Jr., the man who drew enormous amounts from the City for painting the new Court-house, originally appeared on the list, but was withdrawn, at his own request, on the 2d inst. Subjoined is a list of the persons who were sworn, yesterday, to serve as Grand Jurors:

Foreman, GEORGE J. FOREST, Vice-President, No. 25 Broad-street.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, merchant, No. 409 Greenwich-street.

RALPH BOGERT, trunks, No. 359 Hudson-street.

EDWIN DOBBS, carpets, No. 128 West Thirty-third-street.

DAVID FORCHINNER, hats, No. 472 Broadway.

WM. M. FLIESS, No. 47 Broadway.

CHARLES E. HARTSHORNE, manufacturer, No. 119 Walker-street.

MARCELLUS HARTLEY, guns, No. 17 West Thirtieth-street.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 762 West Forty-fifth-street.

RICHARD HEATHER, coal, No. 130 West Thirty-second-street.

WM. H. HARBECK, merchant, No. 81 Beaver-street.

JUDSON HASKEL, grocer, No. 169 East Eighty-sixth-street.

WILLIAM F. HASKIN, jeweler, No. 259 Fourth-avenue.

FREDERICK HABERSHAW, merchant, No. 113 Maiden-lane.

EUGENE J. JACKSON, No. 66 Exchange-place.

D. H. JONES, wines, No. 37 Beaver-street.

GEO. KUSTER, No. 148 East Fourteenth-street.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, printer, No. 34 Park-row.

DANIEL O'CONOR, builder, No. 42 West Seventeenth-street.

D. W. O'HALLORAN, No. 16 East Broadway.

ZACHARIAH OPPENHEIM, No. 7 Gold-street.

WM. PALEN, hides, No. 86 Gold-street.

CHAS. G. ROSENBERG, artist, No. 349 East Fourteenth-street.

After the jury had taken the customary oath, Recorder HACKETT appointed Mr. GEORGE J. FOREST, an old Grand Juryman, to the responsible position of foreman of the body. There was some surprise that Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, who has heretofore served as foreman of Grand Juries, was not given the place.

In addressing the jury, Recorder HACKETT mentioned that they succeeded the Grand Jury discharged on Friday by Judge BARNARD, in the Oyer and Terminer. He said he knew of nothing at this time to which he wished to call their attention particularly, except to enumerate the laws, which he was required to do. He further said it might become, in the course of their session, his duty to call their attention to some grave matters which interested the community at large.

### Another Panel of Grand Jurors.

Below is a list of Grand Jurors who were drawn yesterday, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD:

ANDRUS L. ARMSTRONG, JOEL F. NAVARRO, JAMES S. BARROW, AUSTIN F. PETTIT, JONAS L. PHILLIPS, No. 104 Broadway; OSCAR A. NATHUSIUS, No. 10 Division-street; JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer, No. 113 East Twenty-fifth-street; WILLIAM J. IVES, No. 74 Beaver-street; BENJ. B. VAN BUREN, No. 445 Sixth-avenue; SAMUEL N. BICKLY, President, No. 132 East Twenty-fourth-street; AMOS D. ASHMEAD, undertaker, No. 1,467 Third-avenue; ROWLAND S. DOTY, No. 69 Broadway; JAMES MASTERSON; EDWARD H. SENIOR, undertaker, No. 64 Downing-street; JOSEPH BLUM, No. 338 Bowery; FRANK A. RANSOM, liquors, No. 159 Bleecker-street; ORRIN WARD, furniture, No. 77 Spring-street; WAVER H. RHODES, builder, No. 325 West Fourth-street; GEORGE S. SEAMAN, No. 48 Broadway; BENJAMIN J. WENDEL, No. 31 Old-slip; LOUIS BAGLEY, merchant, No. 70 Broad-street; SAMUEL W. ANDREWS, No. 23 West Forty-third-street; WM. B. DINSMORE, No. 59 Broadway; DANIEL S. COHEN, merchant, No. 193 Broadway; SAMUEL W. GREY, grocer, No. 1,300 Broadway; THOMAS W. KNOX, Avenue House; THOMAS DUNLAP, No. 325 West Thirty-first-street; DE GRASSE LIVINGSTON, No. 121 Fifth-avenue; HENRY SMITH, No. 300 Mulberry-street; PETER LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-street; WASHINGTON MCKENZIE, No. 55 East Nineteenth-street; EDWARD PHALON, No. 577 Broadway; ERNST STEIGER, No. 22 Franklin-street; JAMES ANTHONY, No. 123 Franklin-street; JOHN JASPER, Seventy-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue; WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President, No. 459 Ninth-avenue; JOHN E. ANDREW, No. 163 Fifth-avenue; HENRY SIMPSON, grocer, No. 122 Bleecker-street; WILSON SMALL, No. 266 Henry-street; WILLIAM SCHAUS, prints, No. 749 Broadway; C. W. MCAULIFFE, No. 652 Second-avenue; LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, No. 12 Vesey-street; DAVID V. FREEMAN, Treasurer Excise Board, No. 449 West Twenty-third-street; JOHN B. AYRES, No. 25 Beekman-street; ALEXANDER MASON, No. 463 Hudson-street; JEREMIAH QUINLAN, No. 138 William-street; PATRICK MALONE, No. 9 Ninth-avenue; JAMES REEVE, No. 337 East Forty-first-street.

### Report of Court Attendants.

Deputy Controller GREEN yesterday addressed a circular to the Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Marine Courts, the Common Pleas and General Sessions, requesting them to direct the Court Clerk, or some other proper person, to report to him daily the attendance during the prescribed hours, of the officers of said Courts; such officers having received their appointment from the Department of Finance, are by law responsible to that Department for the performance of their duties.

### Further Payments to Laborers.

The payment of the laborers on the work of alteration of the aqueduct, which was commenced on Saturday, was continued yesterday by Mr. A. S. CADY, of the Controller's office, under direction of Deputy Controller GREEN, and about 500 more men were paid. The money for these payments, as has been previously stated, was furnished by the Committee of Banks, at the request of the Deputy Controller.

### Purity of Elections—Proposed Demonstration.

It is said that a movement is now on foot to call another meeting at the Cooper Union, and to there make arrangements for a general suspension of business for one day and a parade of a committee of at least 5,000 persons, who will march down Broadway to the City Hall, and there demand of the Mayor that he will guarantee such safeguards as will secure an honest count of the vote of the November election.

### Council of Political Reform—Address to the Citizens of the Seventeenth Ward.

The Council of Political Reform of the Seventeenth Ward have issued an address calling upon the citizens of the Ward to vote for men who shall be above corruption and selfish motives. The object of the Council is to organize all opposed to the "Ring" and its iniquities into one solid phalanx and hurl them against the common enemy. The address concludes as follows:

But we shall not fail if we are true to ourselves. Every circumstance favors us. The disclosures commencing with the publications in the TIMES have thrown the Ring into confusion. Thousands, if we make the proper effort, who have not voted for years, can be brought to the polls to vote with us, and other thousands who have heretofore acted with the Ring, have deserted, or are ready to desert, the sinking ship. Join with us in our Council, fellow-citizens, and let us work unitedly together, to the end that no member of the Ring may much longer retain the office he now holds, and that no one in any way tainted with the contagion of these corrupt men shall be elected.

BENJAMIN TATHAM, President; Henry A. Burr, George Hencken, Jr., Vice-Presidents; Thomas M. Adriance, Treasurer; William Johnston, Jr., Secretary.

Wm. H. Falconer, Stephen Cutter, Henry N. Beers, Augustus Weismann, R. A. Barry, M. D., Robert Haydock, Joseph M. Omela, John A. Foley, Robert McMurray, M. D., Richard H. Bowne, Philip J. Seiter, Chas. C. Wakely, J. S. Monell, M. D., Geo. S. McWaters, Hiram Merritt, H. W. Niemann, J. W. Hawes, Joseph Heine, M. D., Homer Baldwin, Geo. H. Beyer.

### A Modification of the Injunction Asked for by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works yesterday applied to the Supreme Court for a modification of the injunction granted by that Court in the suit of JOHN FOLEY, plaintiff, against the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILLIAM M. TWEED, and PETER B. SWEENY, defendants.

The following is one of the affidavits filed with the appeal:

*City and County of New-York, ss:* EDWARD H. TRACY, being sworn, says that he is a chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, and that he was employed as an engineer in the original construction of the Aqueduct from 1838 to its completion in 1849, and thereafter till 1852, in the capacities successively of assistant, resident, and chief engineer. He then resigned his position, and was not connected with the works till May, 1870, when he was again appointed chief engineer. That deponent, by his experience in this service, has become familiar with all the works of the Croton Aqueduct, including the structures, mains and reservoirs, and with the Croton River and its tributaries, and its water-sheds. When the Water-works first came into use in July, 1842, the quantity of water delivered in the City was about 18,000,000 gallons per day. The quantity was increased in 1848 to 36,000,000 gallons per day. Since 1848 the quantity required for the use of the City has been increasing, and during the last twelve months the aqueduct has delivered into the City 85,000,000 gallons per day. The daily flow of the Croton River, during the dryest part of a dry season, does not exceed 35,000,000 gallons per day; but for most of the year the flow of the river is much greater than is required to supply the daily demands upon it. Hence the necessities of ample reservoirs for the storage of water to meet the dry season. All the reservoirs within the limits of this City have an aggregate capacity for furnishing a daily supply for not more than two weeks. All the storage reservoirs on the Croton River previous to May, 1870, had an aggregate capacity of 500,000,000 of gallons, being about six days' supply for the City. A new and capacious storage reservoir, on the west branch of the Croton River, had then been commenced, and the process of constructing it has been continued till this time. It is yet unfinished and incapable of being used; but the work upon it has been pressed forward unremittingly in the hope of having it ready by the Spring of 1872, so as to commence filling it with the Spring rains of that year. During the dry Summer of 1869, the City narrowly escaped a water famine, and was under the necessity of having its daily supply of water greatly reduced, causing serious inconvenience in many parts of the City. In the Spring of 1870, in order to guard against the consequences of another drouth, vigorous measures were taken to insure an accessory supply of water by drawing down natural lakes in the Valley of the Croton. It became necessary in some cases to purchase or lease the lakes, or the right to cut down the outlet and lower the waters; and purchases and leases were made accordingly. The drouth which followed immediately afterward was so severe and continued, that but for those lakes the City would have been nearly destitute of water for a long period; and during all that drouth the City was abundantly supplied with pure water from these lakes. This process will not bear frequent repetition; for some of these lakes, after bulkheads at their outlets have been constructed to retain the water, have not yet filled up to their natural level. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, in the wise administration of this service, that the construction of the new storage reservoir on the west branch should be vigorously prosecuted and brought to a speedy completion, and that additional storage reservoirs be constructed. The cost of such construction is to be provided for by the issue of bonds in pursuance of the act of Feb. 27, 1871, chapter 56, section 6. When the present system of main-pipes was laid, it was abundant for the wants of the City at that time, but no new main-pipes have been laid to increase the supply below Fourteenth-street since 1842. In the meantime, the City below Fourteenth-street has greatly increased in population, and the demand for water has increased in a still greater ratio than the population. Formerly, thirty gallons a day to an inhabitant was an abundant supply; now the requirements are eighty-five gallons to an inhabitant per day. With the present mains, therefore, in many parts of the City below Canal-street, the water rises only to the first floor during the day time, where it formerly rose to the third or fourth floor of the building. The efficiency of the fire hydrants is thus greatly diminished, and in case of a conflagration of great extent, the present mains cannot be relied on to furnish a sufficient supply of water for the emergency. To remedy this defect contracts have been made for pipes to lay a 36-inch main from Forty-second-street to Chambers-street, there to connect with existing mains, but not to be tapped by branches on the way down, which will insure a certain and abundant supply of water for any emergency, and will also raise the head of water to its former standard height. Much of the pipes has been made and delivered, the rest are in process of manufacture, and a portion of the pipes has already been laid, and the work of laying is still going on, and arrangements are made to lay the pipes as rapidly as they can be made and delivered by two of the largest pipe foundries in the United States, which are now engaged in their manufacture. The funds to pay for this work are to be provided for by the issue of bonds, in pursuance of the act of April 26, 1870, chapter 383, section 6. In many parts of the City north of Fourteenth-street there is a defect in the system of main-pipes, which now causes serious inconvenience in many places. Many of the pipes there are too small for the present wants, and they are not sufficiently connected for the proper circulation of the water requisite to insure it being delivered in a pure and wholesome state, and in numerous places, where rock cutting was necessary, no pipes at all have been laid in the street. Many entire blocks of ground, upon all parts of which houses now going up, were entirely without water on the 1st of May last, and applications are constantly coming in for the laying of pipes in streets now destitute of water, where buildings are now erecting or under contract for erection. It is clear that the mains and pipes should be so extended as to reach all the parts of the City as fast as built up, and such is the reasonable expectation of builders. The islands in the East River, on which the City institutions are situated, rely entirely on the Croton Aqueduct for their supply of water, which is carried there in iron pipes laid across the bottom of the river. Such pipes are liable to injury from various causes, and many of the older ones are of perishable materials. It has been necessary during the last twelve months to relay three separate lines of those pipes, and additional work of the same kind is already required. For this branch of the service, to extend the distribution of the Croton water through the City and to furnish those islands, the funds are to be provided by the issue of bonds in pursuance of the act of March 29, 1871, chapter 213, sections 1 and 2. In pursuance of the act of April 15, 1870, chapter 230, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the aqueduct between One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Ninety-third-street, and to lay iron pipes or a brick and stone conduit to connect those points, it has been decided that the only prudent and safe way to make that change was to lay iron pipes. A large part of the grading for this purpose has been performed, the pipes have been contracted for, and a large part of them delivered; and the work hitherto has been prosecuted vigorously with a view to complete it within the time limited by the act, which time will expire on the 15th day of April next. This grading, for the most part, has required cutting through solid rock, and in some places the excavation is more than twenty feet deep in such rock. The same act provides for the cost of the work by means of the issue of bonds. The suspension of the several operations above described would cause great pecuniary loss to the City, endanger the full supply of water for next Summer, leave the lower part of the City in a dangerous position in case of conflagration, render very inconvenient the occupation of buildings now erecting where service mains are not laid, and also endanger the proper supply of water on the islands required by ordinance of the Common Council, passed Sept. 24, 1866.

EDWARD H. TRACY,
Chief Engineer Croton Aqueduct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of October, 1871. GEORGE F. DOAK,
Notary Public New-York County.

### More Court Attendants Removed.

Deputy Controller GREEN yesterday continued the work of retrenchment and reform which he has inaugurated, by further removals of superfluous attendants of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions.

### The Roosevelt Democracy.

A meeting of the Democratic Union (Roosevelt) General Committee was held, last evening, at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, Hon. ROBERT R. ROOSEVELT presiding. Primaries are to be held to-morrow evening to elect delegates to the Senatorial Conventions, to meet in the several districts on Thursday night, to nominate candidates. The delegates for the Assembly nominations are to meet on Friday night. A letter was read from Gen. BARLOW, stating that, if elected Attorney-General, he would prosecute the Tammany thieves.

### Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee of Seventy.

The Subcommittee on Elections from the Committee of Seventy met last night at their rooms on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. During the course of the evening various delegations were introduced, and among these were two from working men's associations, and one from Section No. 9 of the International. There was considerable discussion, but the arrangements proposed were not thought by the chairman, Mr. CHOUTE, to be in a sufficient state of completion to be made public. All the energies of the Committee are, however, bent to evolve some device by which a fair, square count may be obtained.

In the meantime, Tammany is not idle, and all the cunning of bad men and the audacity of lawless ruffians is being evoked to secure an opposite result. The peaceable inhabitants of the Eighth Ward complain of the arrival of numerous desperadoes and well-known thieves from Chicago. These ruffians parade the streets of the Ward in company with prominent Tammany officials, with whom they appear to be on the most friendly terms. They boast openly that they are going to vote for Tammany at the next election, and, if they are not stopped, will in all probability make their vaunting good. The question arises, "Who is to stop them?" and the answer naturally is, "The Police." But the Commissioners are arranging matters in that Department so as to prevent trouble for Tammany in that quarter. Capt. HEDDEN is to be removed from the Twenty-first Ward, and WALSH is to replace him. Sergt. LOONEY, a Tammany man, appointed through the influence of SWEENY's brother-in-law, is to be made Captain of the Eighteenth Ward, and CAMERON, the present Captain, is to be shifted elsewhere or shelved. Other changes will be made; these have been already determined on.

## DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

### Enthusiastic Meeting at Apollo Hall—The Call for Primaries—Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden and Henry L. Clinton.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Reform General Committee was held last evening at Apollo Hall, Judge CURTIS in the chair.

It was resolved that the County Convention be held at Apollo Hall, on Thursday next, at 7½ P. M., and the primaries to be held in the respective Wards this evening.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who occupied a seat on the platform, was enthusiastically called upon to address the meeting. He said: I did not come here to-night to make any elaborate speech. I could not refuse the request of my friends here, and others representing you, to come to-night to show you that I am entirely in sympathy with the great movement in which you are engaged. [Applause.] And it being the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure to meet you, I am rejoiced to see that you are so young, and that the young blood of the Democracy of the City is moving to rescue the City and State. [Applause.] What is your cause, gentlemen? New-York City, comprising a million of people, the most conspicuous community upon the continent, seen all over the United States, and seen all over the world, is on its trial as to whether the people are capable of giving good government to themselves. [Applause.] Dishonored as our City has been, disgraced as the Democratic Party has been by these gross and shameful frauds that have been recently revealed, it is needful that there should be an uprising of the popular masses in order to redeem our honor and to preserve our future. [Applause.] For I tell you that not only upon this continent, but in the Old World, those who do not believe in the right and the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and all those who favor the corrupt and effete tyrannies of the Old World, today are pointing to what is seen here as evidence that the people here cannot govern themselves; [applause;] that this grand and noble experiment initiated by our forefathers is a failure, and that we must resort to the cast off systems of Europe in order to preserve order and purity and honor in government. [A Voice—"Never."] Fellow-citizens, the great question—the great practical question I mean—is, who shall represent us in the legislative departments of the State, who shall be our members of Assembly, and who shall be our Senators? Many months ago the gentlemen who have ruled recently in Tammany Hall offered to compromise with me and with the State organizations and the Democracy of the State, whom I represent, by giving us the delegation in the State Convention. Often and often they presented the proposition that I should name the whole twenty-one delegates from the City of New-York to the State Convention, whom Tammany Hall would commission to go there and represent the Democracy of the City. Of course I knew that amounted to nothing; that it was no loss to them to give; that it was no gain to you or to the Democracy of the State to receive. The real point at issue is, who shall go to Albany to represent the Democracy there; who shall be your members of Assembly and your Senators, whether they shall be men who are true to the people and true to the principles of the Democratic Party, or whether they shall be the servile instruments of Mr. TWEED and his allies. [Applause.] It was exactly upon this point that I broke with the rulers of Tammany Hall, and for the Democracy of New-York to pretend that it is in favor of reforming government, and yet send to represent them the tools of TWEED, is a mockery and a hypocrisy so idle that it would not be worth while practicing if we had not the honor to condemn it. [Applause.] It is a little more than a year ago since the first time in twenty-five years the Democratic Party found itself in the majority in both branches of the Legislature. Year after year, not in the City Convention alone, but in the State Convention, we had pledged ourselves, in case we attained power in the State, to give back to this million of people who live in the City of New-York the rights of local self-government. [Applause.] We had promised to do so for ten years, and under the pretense of doing this by the boldest and the most impudent and the most dishonest measure ever attempted to be palmed off on the people under the name of a new Reform Charter, what did we do? We put four men in supremacy over the people for near eight years. We did—but no, we did not, you did not, I did not do it—but the twenty-one members of Assembly, and the five Senators, not all of them concurring, the majority of them did it. They betrayed us. They betrayed the Democratic Party. They betrayed Democratic principles. They betrayed the people of this City. [Applause.] On that occasion, I am happy to say, I might be proud—if I could be proud of anything—that alone I went to the capital and entered my protest, and will protest, against this crime against the people of our City. [Great applause.] And I resolved then that whenever the time should come that the uprising of the masses should see what are the frauds and what must be the frauds of that system of government, that I would be at hand, at whatever sacrifice, to stand with them, and to make their destiny and their cause my destiny and my cause, [applause] and by the blessing of God I stand here to-night not alone. I stand here to-night at the head of a column of Democratic masses, stretching from Spuyten Duyvel to Niagara, and giving you their hearts, giving you their sympathies, giving you their word of encouragement, and pledging to you their support. [Applause.] Around and beside me, if I may speak of myself, inferior as I am, around and beside me are such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR, [great applause.] FRANCIS KERNAN, SANFORD E. CHURCH, CHAS. O'CONOR, [great cheering,] names of pride and names of honor, wherever the services of life, the highest honor and devotion to the public weal are remembered or esteemed. Though humblest among them all, I stand by you today in this great contest, not only for the people of the City, but for the people of the State and for the Democracy of the whole nation. [Applause.] What, fellow-citizens, was our situation at the moment of the fearful betrayal of that support in this City. Four millions of people, stretching from Maine to far off California, from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, had arraigned themselves against the common foe, and at that moment, in this conspicuous place, under the light of the concentrated journalism of the Metropolis, we wake up one morning and find ourselves dishonored, betrayed by men who had possession of the Government of this great City; disgraced as far as honest men can be disgraced by the acts of rogues; and all through the United States, wherever the Democracy are gathering for the conflict with their ancient foes, wherever they impeach those measures and that policy which endanger the safety and interest of the country, they are answered by the clamor of the municipal frauds in the City of New-York. From every part of the nation I hear indignant denunciations and the earnest appeal of the Democracy: "Cut them off; cast them with the thieves, and turn them out of the Democratic Party." For the honest men in the Tammany Hall General Committee I have every consideration and every sympathy, and to them I say as you say, Come out from among the thieves, and take your place in the ranks of honesty. [Applause.] But what is to be done with the evil-doers? Let us cut them off from all fellowship, and, as far as they are subjects of action, turn them over to a tribunal to restore what they have stolen, and to submit to punishment for their crimes. [Great applause.] Still, the great object is security for the future, and you must nominate honest men—men who cannot be betrayed or bribed to do their duty, who will not go to Albany as the delegates of Tammany Hall for the last few years, to sell their votes in open market, [applause;] but men who are earnestly, truthfully and faithfully in favor of the new charter that will give back to the people of this City their rights. Now, gentlemen, in order to do that you must go each of you to his ward and election district and summon every true man there, and form an organization that will sweep your district and your ward. [Applause.] We must no longer have a close corporation system, in which the Democracy are tied up in a bag, and a few men have the strings of that bag, and nobody have any voice in the management of the party. If we cleave down one Tammany Hall, we must not have one like it. [Applause.] When I was first in the administration of the Democratic Party of this City, well nigh thirty years ago, your primary meeting was a fair and honest expression of the public voice, when it was distinction enough to be a member of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] In after years the close corporation system arose. It was the invention of Major-Gen. SICKLES, who left the invention to us and went over to the Republican Party. After a while all that there was in the management of the party in any Ward was to have the inspectors. It did not make any difference what the people wished, they had no voice, and we were compelled to support that system or vote the Republican ticket. Now, I am for cleaving down this system to its very base and establishing a Democratic commonwealth among the people, where every man shall have his fair chance and his full voice in the management of the party. [Cheers.] And I am for having young men, men of character, men of virtue, who don't need office, who don't want office, to have their fair share in the Democratic Party and in its management. I am for having young men, men of the future, who will come forward and develop themselves and govern the country, when those of us who are older shall be dead and gone. I am for beginning now to educate them. Mr. TILDEN here referred to an article in the London *Times*, alleging that the corruptions of the City Government was attributable to the influence of the Irish element, and having paid a high tribute to the Irish character, continued to say: You and I know that it is because we have had a Government of the City, not of the people, and we have had an organization in the Democratic Party, not democratic, but anti-democratic, that the evils have come about. If the people had ruled, we would have a better form of government all the time. Having declared that the wealthy classes were responsible for this inaction, he said: My faith, my hope and trust are in the people and in the Government of the people. We have many difficulties to encounter, but our success will redeem the City of New-York from disgrace, from corruption and from degradation. [Applause.] Organize—organize in your several Wards, and let everything be for the cause, and not for the men. Gentlemen, need I say that this is the noblest and most sacred cause in which man ever engaged? Say to me, then, now—say to me here to-night—that you will go forward, with one assenting acclaim; that you will go forward; ask no questions, submit to no despondency or doubt, and you will reap a victory full of honor and of renown, deserve the admiring plaudits of the Democracy all over the nation, and achieve a conquest that to the latest days of your life you will look upon with pride, and your children will remember ever afterward with gratitude. [Great cheering.]

After some remarks from HENRY L. CLINTON, the meeting adjourned.

## REGISTRATION.

### The Preparation of the Lists of Voters to Commence Today—Efforts of the Tammany Leaders to Get Rid of Obnoxious Inspectors—How it is Done.

The Inspectors of Election hold their first meeting today. In districts where the number of voters last year numbered less than 400, the Inspectors will sit two days—today and to-morrow; in all other districts one day. On the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday preceding election week—the 1st, 3d and 4th of November—the Inspectors will sit again, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The registry-books are open to the inspection of all, and any citizen may require the fact to be noted on the books that he challenges any particular person's vote. When such a note is made, the person so challenged, on appearing to vote, will be required to take the usual oath. The law depriving persons who have neglected to register of their votes has been repealed, and on bringing the requisite proofs of identity, and taking the necessary oath, such persons are allowed to deposit their votes. The polls are open not from sunrise to sunset, as formerly, but from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

It will be found that many of the polling places are located in out-of-the-way corners and parts of the City, difficult of access. Let those opposed to Tammany seek out these polls and watch them, because the first day's registration will, if not looked after, afford the dishonest inspectors an excellent opportunity to register repeaters, who will be used largely this year by the Ring to carry the election.

A brisk business was done yesterday at the Bureau of Elections in the reception of the inspectors elected and appointed to sit at today's registration, and hereafter before the coming election, and to count the vote then polled. The office was thronged during the day. The men present yesterday, as on several previous occasions, were not of the class that any merchant would select for a position of trust. They were principally "rounders," Ward politicians, and office-holders. Each of them, upon presenting his notification to the clerk, was, after that missive upon examination proved to be satisfactory, called up to the desk, and there, taking a Bible in his hand, made to take an oath of office. This seemed a useless formality, to judge from the nonchalant manner in which the official mumbled over some unintelligible jargon, and the careless and sleepy manner in which the inspectors received the obligation without repeating it. One of the inspectors jocosely remarked that a big Directory would answer as well as the sacred volume, with its gilt cross on the cover. Some of the respectable-looking men among the inspectors carried a troubled and worried expression upon their faces, and some appeared to be quite indignant.

### Committee of Conference of the Council of Political Reform—Election Frauds—Appointment of Subcommittees.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Convention of delegates from the Assembly districts of the City and County of New-York, called by the Council of Political Reform, and which met at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening last, a committee of twenty-eight, selected by the delegates, and appointed by the Chairman of the Convention, met at the office of Mr. JOSEPH C. JACKSON, No. 7 Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. HENRY J. SCUDDER presided at the meeting, which was fully attended and characterized by great warmth of feeling and earnestness. There was considerable desultory debate, during the course of which a Democratic member of the Committee dilated at some length, and with much warmth, upon the barefaced election frauds which had been perpetrated under the name of the Democratic Party. He said that he had known inspectors of election who knew that parties registering had no right to vote in the district, and who would receive their names without protest or comment.

Mr. KEHR, a German member of the Committee, said that he had taken upon himself the task of canvassing his election district, and he thought that he would be able to check any attempt at fraudulent registration. Mr. HENRY D. LAPAUGH said that by law candidates had a right to be represented at the polls. If proper representatives were chosen to watch the canvassers, a false count would be detected. In that event the aggrieved candidate could go before the Legislature.

The following committees were appointed, with power to add to their number from the delegates at large to the Convention:

*Committee on Judiciary*—Edgar S. Van Winkle, John E. Parsons, Alfred C. Post, M. D., Henry P. West, Henry Y. Hoguet.

*Committee on Conference with Organizations Opposed to Tammany Hall*—Wm. H. Nielson, Peter Gilsey, Joseph C. Jackson, Thomas F. Thornell, Henry T. Been.

*Committee on Conference with Republicans and Independent Organizations Opposed to Tammany Hall, not Otherwise Provided for*—Henry J. Scudder, Samuel B. H. Vance, Theodore R. Banks, Oscar Zollikofer, Henry D. Lapaugh.

*Committee on Conference, with Committee of Seventy and Young Men's Municipal Reform Association*—C. E. Detmold, Ebenezer H. Brown, J. C. Sanders, H. G. Laske, Samuel Hall, M. D.

*Committee on Conference, with Working Men's Party and German Organizations*—George Hencken, Jr., August Koch, James R. Breem, James Healy, Peter Kehr.

The Committee adjourned, to meet this evening at Plimpton Hall, in East Eighth-street.

### Germans of the Sixth Senatorial District Determined to Elect a German Senator.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German voters of the Sixth Senatorial District assembled last night at German Hall, No. 46 Avenue A, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hon. MARTIN NACHTMANN for Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District, President, Capt. ZUSCHLAG; Secretary, Dr. C. SCHRINER. Dr. SCHRINER addressed the meeting, hoping the Germans would camp here next election day and have a second Sedan, thus showing to the world, "in peace or war," they are in favor of what is right. He concluded by saying it was time the Germans would elect one of their own countrymen for Senator of the district, and as they had the votes it would be due to their negligence if Mr. NACHTMANN was not the next Senator. A resolution was passed unanimously in favor of Mr. NACHTMANN as the choice of the Germans of the Sixth Senatorial District. The meeting then adjourned.

### German Americans of the Nineteenth Ward at Work.

The German-American Association of the Nineteenth Ward met last evening. The reports of the various Committees co-operating with delegations of the Eighth Senatorial District were read and adopted. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Democratic Reform Union at Apollo Hall and the Chickering Hall County Convention, and Dr. A. KESSLER, Mr. S. D. SEWARDS, and Mr. F. FRAND were appointed such committee.

### A Colored Man Murdered Last Night.

CHARLES COOLEY, aged twenty-six years, colored, has lived with ELLEN BIBBINS, colored, for the past year, at No. 17 Sullivan-street. JAMES SNOWDEN, colored, had previously cohabited with the woman. COOLEY returning to his room at midnight, last night, was refused admittance by SNOWDEN, who had apparently taken possession. COOLEY immediately broke down the door, when SNOWDEN snatched up a razor from a table and stabbed COOLEY in the breast, inflicting a wound that penetrated a lung. COOLEY was taken to Bellevue Hospital, his wound being pronounced mortal by the surgeons. SNOWDEN escaped all pursuit.

### Jerome Park—The Last Day's Races.

Today the closing races of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park will be brought to a conclusion, and to-morrow all the thorough-breds which now crowd the stables will be en route for Baltimore. There are six events set down for today: a free handicap sweepstakes of one mile and an eighth, a dash of one mile and five-eighths, a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year olds, the great four-mile race, a dash of one mile and a quarter and the grand handicap steeple-chase.

# HOPEFUL CHICAGO.

**The Work of Recuperation Bravely Proceeding.**

**Building Operations Going on Everywhere.**

**A City of Shanties Rising From the Ruins.**

**The Recent Sensational Rumors Authoritatively Denied.**

**A Disposition Manifested to Extort High Prices for Necessaries.**

### Plenty of Work for Willing Hands—Preparations for Remodeling the City—An Estimate of the Business Losses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—I wish to correct all rumors that anybody in this city is unwilling to work at honest wages. There is work for an army, and recuperation has strongly begun. Already there is a promising stir among the ruins. Architect VAN OSDEL says "Chicago has three years' supply of good brick on hand." To be sure they are well burned. I saw PALMER on the walls of his hotel today. The Pacific Hotel Company is getting ready to clear away. The citizens are regarding with favor the present opportunity offered for better facilities to railroads entering Chicago. Only last month Hon. W. B. OGDEN was invited to address a public meeting on this subject, showing the public recognition here of its importance. It is probable the Illinois Central will purchase, without opposition, a part of the Michigan-avenue front for their new depot. All the hotels remaining are full. Most of the old business houses have sent active buyers to New-York and the East. One month hence and the old firms will be handling a large trade. There is much discussion as to adequate measures of general business relief. The last action of our banks is not set down as entirely wise, unless it is certain they can meet the drain, for every man here needs his balance. Generally the citizens accept the grave facts as they are, and are cutting down. No fine carriages or liveries need be sent to Chicago this year. It was a good sign, that, the very day after the fire, FIELD, LEITER & CO. shipped most of their rescued silks, laces and fine shawls to New-York to be exchanged for domestic goods. No sale for cashmeres and gew-gaws. The Park improvements will stop until Chicago is rebuilt.

I have obtained from several leading underwriters and merchants a pretty reliable statement of the figures that go to make the total of $200,000,000 loss. They may be relied on as the best that can be given just now of the cost of the great fire. The two leading houses, FIELD, LEITER & CO., and J. V. FARWELL & CO., had stocks in the vicinity of $2,000,000, but I group the leading lines.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry goods | $10,000,000 | Other merch'dise. | $5,000,000 |
| Clothing | 5,000,000 | Fifty vessels | 750,000 |
| Hardware | 4,000,000 | Railroad corporations | 1,000,000 |
| Boots and shoes | 2,000,000 | 15,000 houses, (at $2,000) | 30,000,000 |
| Hats and caps | 2,000,000 | Stores and public buildings | 80,000,000 |
| Groceries | 10,000,000 | Law offices, &c. | 1,000,000 |
| Drugs, &c. | 8,000,000 | | |
| Jewelry | 2,000,000 | | |
| Elevators and contents | 3,000,000 | | |
| Total | | | $163,750,000 |

Add to this total further estimates of the loss of 3,000 lesser firms and establishments, averaged at $2,000 each, or $15,000,000, and the destruction of the furniture and household goods of 15,000 residences, say at $2,000 each, at $30,000,000. This makes the grand total of $208,750,000, and gives an approximate idea of what it costs to burn such a hole as this in a city like Chicago. It is conceded that the insurance companies of Chicago will do little in this juncture. Like the City Fire Department and the Water-works, they have broken down under the strain.

One word for Mayor MASON. He is an old experienced railroad contractor and business man, and at home in large undertakings. He is inflexibly honest, and might be trusted to ride from New-York to Chicago in a baggage-car loaded in bulk with the relief greenbacks. He is a poor politician. Those who know him best say they have seen him far more demoralized by a ward squabble than he is by this accumulation of responsibility amid an ocean of desolation and misery. Chicago is fortunate in the character of her chief municipal officer at this juncture.

There is no serious talk here of "changing the business centre." The South Division, from the River south to Van Buren-street, is sure to be retained as the business part of the city. Nearly all its leading features are to be at once restored. The only opposition comes from scheming hotheads, who have no influence, and hope to act as if the unfortunate North Side was really blotted out. But that division of the city is largely owned in small lots by men who occupied it, and who will rebuild it. Many of them are prudent Germans of more or less means, not easily scared off. There is much wealth among them, and they are already making a stir that will be heard north of the river. The puzzle just now is whether two or three wards that have not a single house have any voters. Even among these ruins the grim joke is being passed round, that one or the other of the city cliques will lay in with MAHLON D. OGDEN, and get him to cast the vote of the whole North Side.

### The City of Shanties—How the People are Preparing for Winter—Rise in the Price of Lumber—Extortionists.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Evidences of the permanent reconstruction of the city are more decided today than at any time previous to this morning. All the attempts to construct habitations in the burnt district did not extend beyond the hasty erection of frame shanties upon the ruins without disturbing the *débris* further than to level off a few feet square. Today such enterprises have become more numerous than ever. Large numbers of men have been engaged today in the South Division clearing away wrecks and cleaning bricks which are left ready for relaying, and in several cases in Madison and State streets the building of walls has actually begun. In most of these cases it is only intended to run up the walls one story, and thus obtain the necessary room for doing business during the coming Winter, leaving more permanent improvements to be commenced next Spring. One thing which will delay rebuilding, even if the season were not too far advanced for extended operations, is the high price of material consequent upon such wholesale destruction. For bricks which could be bought the week before the fire for $6 50 per thousand, $12 to $13 is now asked. Rumors are in circulation of the immediate rebuilding of this and that block or prominent edifice. Generally these reports are without foundation, as no one really knows what to do. The blow of a week ago was stunning, and it takes time to recover one's senses and find out the exact situation. Then, too, who knows what means he can command? All is chaos. The banks must make a clearing before so much as a beginning is made. Prostrate property-owners are dependent in many cases upon insurance and outside capital, and their heavy losses cannot be negotiated in a day. Ample means will be forthcoming to rebuild Chicago, and then with unheard-of celerity, but such arrangements cannot be made on the spur of the moment. In the meanwhile the wants of the destitute must be first provided for. As the Winter is near, no inconsiderable proportion of the business of Chicago will be ministering to the necessities of the poor. These considerations will probably prevent the erection of many permanent buildings until next Spring, but in the meantime the numerous firms out of house and home must find shelter, and the inevitable result is that Chicago must for a time be a city of shanties.

Today the Mayor informed the public that, in view of the fact that the danger from fire is very much lessened on account of recent rains, and the importance of giving employment to as many as possible, and of the great necessity for manufactured lumber and other manufactured articles, and of the expectation that water will be supplied by the City Water-works in a day or so, all planing-mills and manufactories that do not use water from the city may be permitted to resume their business. Every one believes that the large engine of the Water-works will be in working order in a day or two, and able to afford a full supply of water from the lake. That which has been used since the fire has been taken from the river, and is not only filthy in appearance and taste, but exceedingly unwholesome.

Work of affording relief to the victims is now being systematized by the Chicago Relief Society in accordance with the plan sent you, and there can be little imposition hereafter. Many of the stories as to frauds perpetrated upon stores sent here for the destitute are wholly false, as are all those yet being published as to outrages of every kind. There has been nobody murdered, no one has been lynched, and there is not today a more orderly city than this in the country. No one has been over it more generally both day and night for the past week than myself, and I have witnessed nothing of the kind, nor have I found any one who did. Gen. SHERIDAN has stamped these stories as lies, and it is time their publication was stopped. The only outrages are those of exorbitant charges for house rent, the use of vehicles and other indispensables, but a feeling is being created on this subject by the newspapers that will bring the extortionists to terms.

### Condition of the Government Safes and Records—The Banks—The Pacific Insurance Company.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A telegram was received at the Post-office Department to-day, from the Postmaster at Chicago, stating that one of the Post-office safes in that city had been reached, and the contents found badly scorched. Three thousand five hundred dollars in money was recovered, and about $80,000 worth of postage stamps were in a condition to be returned for exchange, although not fit to be used. The cashier's day-book and ledger were found to be in a condition to be read, but the cash-book was destroyed. The safe of the money-order superintendent and that of the stamped-envelope clerk were yet in the ruins. The United States District-Attorney at Chicago lost all his papers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16.—The banks will open for business to-morrow and will pay deposits in full. All branches of trade is rapidly locating for resumption of business. The markets are quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The stockholders of the Pacific Insurance Company, finding the latest reported losses by the Chicago fire to be about $2,000,000, instead of half that sum, as at first estimated, now refuse paying the voluntary call-for seventy-five per cent. on the capital.

## RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

### British Contributions Still Coming in—Over £33,000 Subscribed.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield has resolved to call a meeting of the principal citizens for the purpose of contributing to the relief of Chicago. A meeting was held in the Town Hall of Liverpool today, at which the Mayor presided. A Committee was appointed to receive contributions, and £8,580 sterling were raised on the spot. The subscriptions taken at the Mansion House, in this city, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, amount thus far to £20,000. The Strand Theatre devoted the proceeds of Wednesday's performance to the relief fund.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 14.—Taking advantage of the holiday a large meeting was held in the Town Hall of this city yesterday, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Chicago relief fund. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and spoke in advocacy of liberal contributions in aid of the distressed city. Messrs. JACOB BRIGHT and HUGH BIRLEY, members of Parliament for Manchester, and Mr. ADAMS, the United States Consul, were also present and addressed the meeting. The contributions on the spot amounted to £4,600. Besides this amount a large quantity of clothing was given. Subscriptions which have been opened in the various cities throughout Great Britain have met with cordial responses, and the outgoing steamers from all our ports will carry large contributions in money and materials.

### Address by Gov. Bross Before the Chamber of Commerce Committee—Additional Subscriptions from All Quarters.

The subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire continue to pour in from every quarter. The Chamber of Commerce Committee have been requested by the Mayor of Chicago to hold the funds donated until the Aid Committee find out exactly what they need. A telegram was received from Chicago, from Mr. JOHN CREVAR, directing the Committee not to purchase any more under-clothing in New-York, as duties are waived at Detroit on goods from Canada by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee yesterday, Gov. BROSS, of Chicago, was presented by Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, the Chairman, and said that he took a hopeful view of the future of Chicago, after its baptism of fire, provided the capitalists of the East do their duty, as no doubt they will do. The extent of the disaster is now well known. Fully 3,000 acres have been swept by fire, with fully twice as much property as the remaining portion of the city is worth. All the banks, public buildings and chief stores have been destroyed. The charity of the world has been equal to the occasion, and is noble, grand, godlike, and excites the heartfelt gratitude of all in Chicago. By this charity the destitute are saved from suffering, but unless capital is supplied to the business men, Chicago cannot rise, and the poor will continue a burden on the wealthy. In order that the business men in Chicago may rebuild their stores, all Eastern capitalists, who have already loaned money in Chicago, should advance money on second mortgage, and persons with money to spare can advance money on first mortgage on unincumbered property, which is sure to appreciate in value during the next five years. Further, persons who have friends in Chicago of acknowledged honesty should advance them money on credit to start in business. Again, there is a first-class opportunity for starting in business with an even chance in Chicago, and merchants having grown-up sons could, with great advantage, start them in business in partnership with experienced men who will pit their business knowledge against the capital from the East. Congress should see that the Post-office, Custom-house, bonded warehouses and Court-house should be rebuilt at once, thus giving employment to many and diffusing capital. The great works in Chicago, tunnels, water-works, sewers, gas-pipes and pavements, which constitute from twenty to forty per cent. of the original cost of erecting the city, are still intact, and, with the assistance of capitalists from the East, combined with the innate pluck and energy of the men who built the Garden City of the West, Chicago will rise Phœnix-like from her ashes, and take her place again among the great commercial centres of the United States.

A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, reports as the additional subscriptions from noon Oct. 14 up to 3 P. M. Oct. 16, the sum of $69,821, making the grand total $554,676.

Additional subscriptions received at the TIMES office.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. R. L. Allen | $50 00 | Employes of John Daniel & Son | 25 56 |
| H. W. | 12 00 | Fifth Universalist Society | 43 00 |
| Carrie Viola | 5 00 | Three little girls | 1 50 |
| Cash | 2 00 | Eliza England | 3 50 |
| One of your subscribers, (Rouse's Pt.) | 20 00 | Annie England | 50 |
| A widow's mite | 1 00 | Freddie Chase | 25 |
| Something | 5 00 | A. F. G. | 25 00 |
| John Daniel & Son | 25 00 | | |
| Total | | | $218 26 |
| Previously reported | | | 3,037 71 |
| Grand total | | | $3,255 97 |

We have also received for the sufferers from the Wisconsin fire, from the employes of the Nassau Flint Works, Brooklyn, $40 50.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KING ARTHUR. A Poem. By Lord LYTTON. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

The reproduction of a book after a quarter of a century, which at its first publication met with but meagre success, is a decided anomaly in literature. When, however, this is done by an author of such repute as Lord LYTTON, the action involuntarily draws much the same kind of admiration that is bestowed on the leader of a "forlorn hope"—since the neglect, should the book chance to receive it, will be infinitely more intolerable than on the first occasion. The author of *King Arthur* seems to be fully conscious of this fact, and in part to anticipate it, for he says in his prefatory remarks:

"Whatever worth I have put into this work of mine, comprising in condensed form so many of the influences which a life divided between literature and action—the study of books and the commerce of mankind—brings to bear upon the two elements of song, Imagination and Thought, that degree of worth must ultimately be found in it, and its merits and its faults be gauged by different standards of criticism from those which experience teaches me to anticipate now. I shall be, indeed, beyond the reach of pleasure or of pain in a judgment thus tardily pronounced. But he who appeals to Time must not be impatient of the test that he invites."

From the structure and merits of Lord LYTTON's poem, it is impossible that it should meet with the present success it deserves. The allegorical meaning, running through the entire plan, is too deeply hidden for the general reader; and, although the surface abounds with descriptive scenes, written in a style which, for sweetness and beauty, cannot be too highly commended, yet even these are wanting in that element which insures to books such as *Don Quixote* a permanent reading. All this, however, does not detract from its inherent worth; and if Lord LYTTON desires no more than its perpetuity, there is every reason to think that the hope thus cherished will be fulfilled.

On account of its composite character it is impossible to give an outline sketch of the poem that will convey to the reader any adequate idea of it; for while the story is told after the romantic style, it shadows forth, not only the development of an heroic character in the individual, but the structural growth of the nation in whose historical records its hero figures. In the former of these three parts which alone can be treated, the poet does not accept the traditional accounts of King ARTHUR with which we are so familiar through the poems of Mr. TENNYSON. He claims that these stories of the *Round Table*, which were taken "out of certeyn bookes of Frenshe and reduced into Englysshe," by Sir THOMAS MALORY, betray on their face their French origin. With the exception of proper names he therefore allows his fancy to weave the substance of the story into a more national cast, so that with him neither is Lancelot false, nor Genevieve frail.

The scene opens in the gardens near the town of Carduel, the capital of Arthur's Kingdom, where the young King is feasting with his courtiers. From these festivities he is summoned by a spirit, and, with the aid of Merlin, learns that in order to save his country he must, within a year, find "the falchion welded from a single gem," the silver shield in which the war-god Thor, when an infant, was cradled, and "the child-guide with golden hair." The King instantly departed on his mission, in pursuing which he is directed by a white dove, which flies ever in the direction he should take.

In his journeyings he visits a secret valley in the Alps, where a remnant of the ancient Etrurian nation dwells, from the description of which the following is taken:

"Before them, at the distance, o'er the blue
Of the sweet waves that girt the roseate isle,
Flitted light shapes the inwoven alleys thro';
Remotely mellowed, musical the while,
Floated the hum of voices, and the sweet
Lutes chimed with timbrels to dim-glancing feet.

The calm swan rested on the breathless glass
Of dreamy waters, and the snow-white steer
Near the opposing margin motionless,
Stood, knee-deep, gazing wistful on its clear
And life-like shadow, shimmering deep and far,
Where on the lucid darkness fell the star."

But from this very delightful retreat the voice of duty calls him, and having found the sword, he is led by the dove to the Arctic regions, and finds the shield in the depths of an extinct volcano. But the crowning task, the finding of the child-guide, is accomplished in the discovery that the dove he has followed so faithfully is the disembodied spirit of Genevieve, daughter of his enemy, the Saxon King, whom, after she has resumed her earthly form, he marries, and thus secures a lasting peace. Gawaine, Caradoc and Lancelot each have tasks to perform in aid of their King, in executing which they meet with adventures peculiar to the temperament of each. The conclusion is not an unhappy one, as is generally the case in King Arthur's story, for the poem ends with his success, and, having brought him and his friends to Carduel, says:

"What gallant deeds in gentle list were done,
What lutes made joyaunce sweet in jasmine bowers,
Let others tell:—Slow sets the Summer sun;
Slow falls the mist, and, closing, droop the flowers;
Faint in the gloaming dies the vesper bell,—
And Dream-land sleeps round golden Carduel."

It may be well to add, as the merit is fast growing to be exceptional, that the thoughts inculcated throughout the poem are as pure and true as the rhythm of the verse in which they are written.

The following lines, taken from the adventures of Sir Gawaine have few equals in the English language:

"Then boldly out into the blissful air
Sir Gawaine stepp'd! How solemn-sweet was night!
With Ocean's heart of music heaving there,
Under its starry robe—and all the might
Of rock and shore, and islet deluge-riven,
Distinctly dark against the lustrous heavens.

Calm lay the large rude Nature of the North,
Glad as when first the stars rejoicing sang,
And fresh as when from kindling Chaos forth,
A thought of God, the young Creation sprang;
When man in all the present Father found,
And for the Temple, paused and looked around.

Nature, thou earliest gospel of the wise;
Thou never-silent hymner unto God;
Thou Angel-ladder lost amid the skies,
Tho' at the foot we dream upon the sod;
To thee the Priesthood of the Lyre belong—
They hear Religion and reply in Song.

If he hath held they worship undefiled
Through all the sins and sorrows of his youth,
Let the Man echo what he heard as Child
From the far hill-tops of melodious Truth,
Leaving on troubled hearts some-lingering tone
Sweet with the solace thou hast given his own."

THE BOOK OF THE EAST AND OTHER POEMS. By RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

This little volume of poems takes its name from a collection of Persian, Tartar, Arab and Chinese songs, which form but an inconsiderable part of the entire work. The remaining portion of the book is filled by sixty or more short poems on miscellaneous subjects, many of which have previously been published in the current literature of the day. That Mr. STODDARD has a birthright claim to write in verse, no one will care to deny, after having read "Mere Victum," "The Children of Isis," and a score of others, beside those comprehended under the general title, almost all of which are of a very high order. In many of the latter he has given expression to the glowing intensity of the Eastern world—freed from the modern affectation of sensuousness—to a degree rarely if ever excelled. It is to poems of this character, or to those in a historic vein, that Mr. STODDARD must look for his ultimate success as a poet. He has in the present volume introduced many discordant elements that will go far to counteract the favorable opinion his readers might form of him. If we are not greatly mistaken, Mr. STODDARD, since the publication of his first book, has lost the faith he had in much that the world holds sacred; and instead of gathering strength with those

"That after toil and storm
Seem to have reached a purer air,"

he has sunk into a state of morbid distrust and apprehension which is all the more painful because it lacks consistency. In certain parts, notably the "New Christmas Carol," he proclaims loudly and almost in tones of defiance his adherence to the most orthodox of religious beliefs. Yet other poems indicate a hopelessness as to the future, and an absolute fear of physical dissolution, that is utterly unworthy of him. If Mr. STODDARD claimed to be no more than an exponent of the thoughts and feelings of the great mass of people with whom he is thrown in contact, this might be permissible, but he has in another place given a canon by which a poet may be judged; which is that he is one

"Not losing heart, nor bating hope,
When others' faith is dim."

But beyond this it must be said that at the present time, when types of calm resignation to whatever may come, are to be found in thousands of men from TYNDAL and SPENCER downward, as well as, on the other hand, strong religious faith, the public exposure of personal doubts and fears which, as they progress, appear to grow only the more dense, exhibits a pitiable, but unpardonable, weakness.

As we above said, the love poems and songs in this book form its chief attraction, and can be highly commended alike for their delicate beauty and purity. The following short one, which is all we have room to give, is taken indiscriminately from a large number equally good:

Tell me, what's my love like?
A lily of the May,
That does not shun the kissing sun,
Yet keeps its dew all day?
Yes, and no.
Fond is she, and coy is she,
But—whisper low—
She is more than this to me,
So no lily shall she be.

But tell me what's my love like?
A little cooing dove,
Who feels your breast her safest nest,
A thing of fear and love?
Yes, and no.
Timid she and tender she,
But—whisper low—
She is more than this to me,
So no dove my love shall be.

Oh, tell me, what's my love like?
Perhaps a pearl of girls,
For whose sweet face a king would place
His crown upon her curls?
Yes, and no.
Worthy a king is she,
But—whisper low—
She is more, and is for me,
So no queen my dear shall be.

NAST'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1872. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Mr. NAST's vigorous pencil has been employed to good purpose in this little Almanac. No fewer than 130 illustrations are in fact credited to it, and certainly many of these give unmistakably signs of their paternity. The non-political character of the Almanac will gain for it acceptance with those who may not relish the artist's trenchant pictorial attacks upon current abuses, and the fact that it is a clear and well-arranged chronicle of the coming year commends it to all. Further than this the letter press is decidedly worth reading; and it will be owned that this is unlikely to be hyperbolic praise when we explain that WM. M. THACKERAY, CHARLES DICKENS, JOHN HAY, JOSH BILLINGS, MARK TWAIN, P. V. NASBY, and other accepted humorists supply the text. Many of the pictures are very amusing, and the whole publication is neatly and cleverly put together. *Nast's Illustrated Almanac* will doubtless be eagerly sought, and, as it has genuine utility as well as humor to recommend it, we trust it will have a wide circulation.

HOW TO DO IT. By EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

Dr. HALE has treated a terribly hackneyed subject, the social education of the young, not only in an entertaining manner, but with a pure hearty originality which is exceedingly refreshing. It is generally the case that there are no more stupid books published than those of the *Perfect Gentleman* class, which aim at burdening the mind with an infinite number of petty rules of propriety, which, if acted upon, would only produce a self-conscious imitator of politeness. The author of this little volume goes beyond the "what to do," and seeks by illustrating a few principles to build up in the mind of the youthful reader a basis of conviction, thus leading him to carry out spontaneously the courtesies of every-day life. The process by which these sentiments are enforced is inimitable, being in the peculiar style of the writer, which, though a trifle disconnected, makes full repayment by its profuseness in apt illustrations.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By BENSON J. LOSSING. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

The present volume forms one of a series of popular histories published by the Messrs. PUTNAM. The author claims to be merely a careful compiler of facts from the most recent sources of information, which, however, since the late disproval of the statements made by the writers during the reigns of the TUDORS concerning the previous dynasty, gives the book a position far in advance of those commonly used for school and family instruction. The style in which it is written is exceptionally lucid and entertaining, and the marginal references are in every way satisfactory.

A WOMAN'S PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND. By Mrs. STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD. Hartford: J. B. BURR & HEYDE.

It seems difficult to convince some people that at the present time, when every one is more or less a traveler, the mere wish to publish certain not very original facts concerning a foreign country is not a sufficient excuse for adding one more to the immense surplus of books now existing. Mrs. GRISWOLD formed one of the *Quaker City* party, and thus, in writing her account, she has had the additional disadvantage of having to glean in a field which "Mark Twain" had already thoroughly harvested. The description of the voyage is very fairly told; but, as we have said above, the world would not have been greatly the loser if it had never been written.

THE LIFE OF REV. JOHN McVICKAR, S. T. D. By his son, WILLIAM A. McVICKAR, D. D. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

The name of Dr. McVICKAR is intimately associated, in the minds of many of the residents of this City, with Columbia College, where he held the position of Professor for more than half a century. The above-named book gives an account of his life at that institution, his general clerical work, and selections from a diary kept by him while on a visit to Europe in 1830. The latter is exceedingly entertaining, as it contains a graphic description of the home-life of SOUTHEY, WORDSWORTH and SCOTT, and the curious condition of society in Paris at that period.

ODD HOURS OF A PHYSICIAN. By JOHN DARBY. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

There have been few works published within the last year that will prove more attractive to the general reader than the essays comprised under the above title. They treat very generally, and in an easily comprehended manner, of scientific questions, but could hardly be classed under that heading, as this feature is introduced only to illustrate subjects of popular interest. The author has had to aid him in his task a reading acquaintance, both wide and diversified, on which he has drawn with great liberality, but always with good effect.

HEALTH AND ITS CONDITIONS. By JAMES HINTON. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

This work is one which embodies in a small space an infinite number of suggestions as to the laws regulating physical well-being. The anatomical descriptions are remarkably lucid, thus giving interest to an ordinarily dry subject. Perhaps the most original article is that on "Nursing as a Profession," in which the author, while urging the necessity of raising this branch to a higher level, advocates its regular adoption by women of culture as a means of support.

THE MISSION OF THE SPIRIT. By Rev. L. R. DUNN. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

It is undoubtedly the case, as the author of this book states, that the office and work of the Holy Ghost, as forming one of the Trinity, is very rarely brought to the mind of the ordinary Christian believer; he therefore takes the subject up in order to show that at the present time, though the claims of the Father and Son upon worship and faith are generally admitted, yet their work must be feeble as long as the agency of the spirit is ignored.

MISREAD PASSAGES OF THE SCRIPTURES. By J. BALDWIN BROWN, B. A. Second series. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

The success of the first volume has induced Mr. BROWN to issue another work on this subject, which differs from the preceding, in that it is rather a commentary on, than a critical examination of the various disputed passages. The work is one of great merit, and is written in that earnest, scholarly manner common to a number of English writers on purely religious subjects, but so sadly wanting on this side of the Atlantic.

THE FABLES OF PILPAY. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

This book is the revised edition of a collection of the oldest fables now in existence. They are of Sanscrit origin, but of so early a period that tradition is the only guide by which to determine their exact antiquity. The stories differ from those of Æsop in being connected one to the other throughout the book, and also in the preservation of the distinctive characteristics of the animals represented.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS. By FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, M. D. Philadelphia: HENRY C. LEA. 1871.

This is the fourth edition of a work well known to the medical profession. Dr. HAMILTON, in issuing it, has taken into consideration the progress of knowledge in the diagnosis, pathology, and treatment of both fractures and dislocation; and while omitting in the revision much that the advance of time has rendered obsolete, has supplied its place with the more accurate and scientific experience of a later period.

STOLEN WATERS. By CELIA E. GARDNER. New-York: G. W. CARLTON & CO.

The work under this title consists of a poem which is evidently an imitation of OWEN MEREDITH's *Lucile*. The general design, if the poem may be said to have any, is the unhappy affection of a young lady for the married tenor singer in her parish church. The persistency with which she clings to him until his wife is dispatched and he marries her, is diluted and spread out with doubtful taste, and in halting verse, over 300 pages.

DIATESSARON, THE LIFE OF OUR LORD IN THE WORDS OF THE GOSPELS. By FREDERIC GARDINER, D. D. Andover: WARREN F. DRAPER.

The above work unites in a continuous narrative the distinct accounts of the four Evangelists respecting the life of Jesus. In doing this the text of the early Greek manuscripts has been followed; the object being to reproduce as nearly as possible the original inspired record. In both respects the book has the merit of being carefully compiled.

NINETY-FOUR YEARS. AGNES PASCHAL. By GEORGE W. PASCHAL.

Mrs. AGNES PASCHAL, who died some two years since at Big Savannah, Ga., was at that time one of the oldest Revolutionary pensioners. Her life extended through nearly a century, and her memoir by her son is filled with incidents of historical interest concerning that portion of the South.

A KING'S DAUGHTER, WITH OTHER STORIES FROM REAL LIFE. By Mrs. H. C. GARDNER. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

No class of literature has made greater advancement during the past few years than that designed for the use of Sunday-schools, and the present volume marks a continuance of this progress. The sketches are entertaining and instructive, and the style in which they are written remarkably pleasing.

THE CARRIAGE PAINTERS' ILLUSTRATED MANUAL. By F. B. GARDNER. New-York: S. R. WELLS.

The intention of Mr. GARDNER in publishing this book was to give to the members of the trade, with which he has long been associated, and to those thinking of entering it, a clear and concise statement of the principal methods of fancy painting. It is the only American work on this subject ever issued.

LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE. Philadelphia: POTTER & COATES.

This little volume is one of several that the centennial anniversary of the great novelist has been productive of. It aims merely to give the reader a concise and lucid account of the character both of SCOTT and of his writings, in doing which it is very successful.

SHOOTING, BOATING, AND FISHING. By T. ROBINSON WARREN. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

These three elements of American sporting life are described in the above volume, and also the manner in which they may be rightly and healthily conducted. The book is intended as a guide for young sportsmen, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.

THE PARABLES OF OUR LORD. By Rev. WILLIAM ARNOT. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

The author considers that it is necessary to readapt the teachings of the Bible to each generation, and the above-named volume contains a thorough explanation of Christ's Parables as understood by the critical commentators of the present day.

THE ROYAL DECREE OF SCANDEROON. New-York: RUSSELL's American Steam Printing House.

This work is a satire on the Municipal Government of New-York, showing the manner in which, under Tammany rule, various reforms were suppose to be effected.

LINDSAY LEE AND HIS FRIENDS. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

The story under the above title is drawn from instances in the life of Rev. NEWMAN HALL, and is very well written.

COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT, Volume III., (Acts—Romans,) by D. D. WHEDON, LL. D. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

Though a general commentary, the above volume is specially devoted to a summary of St. Paul's Apostolic doctrine, in accordance with the views of the primitive church, in distinction to the Augustinian exposition.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON S. BATKINS, Member from Cranberry Centre. Boston: LORING.

This purports to be the autobiography of a country member to the Massachusetts Legislature, including his experiences, both political and matrimonial.

SHORT STUDIES ON GREAT SUBJECTS. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A. Second Series. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

This volume is a collection of the addresses and essays which Mr. FROUDE has either delivered, or published in periodicals, during the past four years.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, from the French of L. ABELONS. By Mrs. C. A. LACROIX. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

The life of the great Protestant hero is faithfully described, together with the historical and religious events of the period in which he lived.

HYMNS OF PRAYER AND PRAISE. New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO.

The above book is compiled mainly from the well-known *Hymns of the Church*, and is intended for family and social worship.

GOLD-DUST. By M. M. POMEROY. New-York: G. W. CARLTON & CO.

The above contains a series of sketches from life, being a continuation of a previous volume named *Saturday Nights*.

STORIES OF VINEGAR HILL, (six volumes, illustrated.) New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

These books are adapted for Sunday-school use, and form a serial story well sustained throughout.

DOINGS IN MARYLAND, OR MATILDA DOUGLAS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

The work is novel, of considerable local interest, though greatly strained in characterization.

### Books Lately Issued.

—*Appleton's Hand-Book of American Travel.* New-York. 1871.

—*Frost's School and Exhibition Dialogues.* New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

—*The Management of Infancy.* By ANDREW COMBE, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*The Seven Weeks' War.* By H. M. HOZIER. (Second edition.) London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

—*Biographical Sketch of Mother Margaret Mary Hallahan.* New-York: The Catholic Publication Society.

—*French, German, Spanish, Latin and Italian Languages Without a Master.* By A. H. MONTEITH. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS.

—*Treatment and Utilization of Sewage.* By W. H. CORFIELD. (Second Edition.) London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

—*Palaces and Prisons.* By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS.

—*Martin Chuzzlewit.* Handy Volume Edition of DICKENS' works. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*The Collected Writings of James Henley Thornwell, D. D.* Richmond: Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

—*The Last Knight.* From the German of ANASTASIUS GRUN. By JOHN O. SARGENT. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

—*Questions of the Day, Economic and Social.* By Dr. WILLIAM ELDER. Philadelphia: HENRY CAREY BRAND.

—*A Treatise on the Resistance of Materials.* By DE VOLSON WOOD. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON.

—*Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Board of Education of the City of New-York.* New-York Printing Company.

—*At Last: A Christmas in the West Indies.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*The House in Town.* By the author of the *Wide Wide World.* New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

—*Seed-Time and Harvest.* By FRITZ REUTER. Philadelphia; J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*English Note-Books.* By HAWTHORNE. J. R. OSGOOD & CO.

—*Lyle MacDonald.* By Mrs. S. F. KEENE. Boston: HENRY HOLT.

—*Four, and What They Did.* By HELEN C. WEEKS. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

—*Pictures of Travel.* By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

## THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

### The Question of a Candidate for President—Discordant Views of the Party Press.

*From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 14.*

The St. Louis *Republican* suggests that no Democratic candidate be nominated for President in 1872, but that the fight be left between GRANT and any other Republican who may choose to enter the field against him. It is no use to discuss this suggestion. It cannot and will not be adopted. The fact that such a course worked well in Missouri at a State election proves nothing. There a large portion of the Democrats were disfranchised, and not allowed to vote, and the issue between the Republican candidates was one for and the other against on that question. But in the United States generally there is no such condition of things. An organization which numbers its millions of voters, and which has a majority of the white people of the country, is not going to surrender in advance upon a mere suggestion that its efforts may not be crowned with success. Its political history, its principles and its future alike forbid it. It will at the proper time have its candidates, and make its best fight in their behalf—a fight the *Republican* (not being a prophet or a son of a prophet) cannot say will not be a success. At any rate, the chance of beating GRANT with a candidate nominated by a Democratic Convention is a great deal better than to trust to its being done by any Republican Independent, who could not begin to poll, in such an event, the strength of our organization.

IN TENNESSEE.

*From the Nashville Banner, Oct. 14.*

As we remarked in our issue of yesterday, commenting upon the result of the elections which have just transpired in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the time is at hand when the people of these Southern States should not be content to hide their heads any longer in the sand, like the innocent ostrich, in fancied security, preferring to hope that all is well when it is not well. The time is at hand when they should look facts squarely in the face, as the Missouri *Republican* evidently seems to have done. Our situation even more urgently calls for action than does that of the North and West. A change of administration in the affairs of the Federal Government is of more vital importance to the Southern States than to the Northern Democracy, as a party, for they could possibly afford to sustain successive defeat at the ballot-box for an indefinite period, while the helpless South, all the time subjected to the most harsh and rigorous measures of a despotic partisan tyranny at Washington, cannot afford it. It is a significant fact not to be lost sight of, in the line of safe precedents, that the people of the Southern States have, in no instance since the war, been able to secure the restoration of representative State government by means of a strictly Democratic organization or under the Democratic name. In the only instance where carpet-bag usurpations, so called, have been overthrown, the deliverance of the people has not been accomplished by means of any supposed magic in the name or presence of the Democratic Party, as such. In every instance Republicans have been elected, and Republican votes have helped to elect them—not only in Missouri, which the *Republican* cites as an example, but in Tennessee and Virginia. There is no sound reason why a similar experiment should not prove successful over a larger field, and it seems almost beyond the hazard of a doubt that the opposite course must result in inevitable failure. The *Republican's* suggestion to put no Democratic candidate in the field is commendable for its wisdom. If acted upon, nothing can hold the Republican Party under the leading strings of the Grant faction. There is no likelihood that GRANT would be accepted as the unanimous choice of the American nation for its President, yet the mass of Republican voters who would break away from him, as the result of the policy suggested by the Missouri *Republican*, would undoubtedly support even GRANT in preference to the nominee of a purely Democratic organization, however popular and influential the names they should place upon their ticket. These are truths, however unpalatable, which every thinking man in the South or North cannot fail to recognize, who is not willfully blind to the actual situation. When leaders awake to the realization that the people demand results instead of mere promises, there may be some hope of anticipating the designs of the Grant faction upon the republican character of this Government and the constitutional liberties of the people, but, we fear, not otherwise.

IN INDIANA.

*From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Oct. 14.*

The St. Louis *Republican* urges a new departure—which is, in brief, no nomination of candidate for the Presidency by the Democracy in the election of 1872. The reason it urges for this policy is that it would probably result in a division of the Republican Party and the election of a liberal Republican to the Presidency. And for the wisdom of such a course it refers to the policy adopted by the Democracy of Missouri in deferring the nominations of candidates to the liberal portion of the Republican Party, and which resulted in liberalizing the politics of that State. Suggestions similar to those that are put forth by the St. Louis *Republican* were recommended by the Louisville *Ledger* some days since and before the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania—a policy that yields more to the Republicans than the "new departure" advocated by VALLANDIGHAM, and to which the *Ledger* is utterly opposed. * * * The question comes back, how shall retrenchment, economy and purity be restored in the administration of the Government? Can this desired end be best and with certainty accomplished by adopting the proposed policy of the St. Louis *Republican*, or by continuing the Democratic organization and maintaining its distinctive principles, upon the success of which depends, as every true Democrat believes, the existence of constitutional government. The New-York Democracy propose to maintain the principles and organization of the party by rooting out all corruption within its ranks, and making honesty and economy the rule in the conduct of public affairs; and, in addition to this, maintain, as it ever has, a financial policy that in its operation will be just and equal to all the varied sections and industries of the country. And is there a liberal Republican in the country that cannot support and identify himself with a party that is based upon such principles?

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

*From the Wilmington Journal, Oct. 14.*

There can be little doubt of the almost unanimous renomination of President GRANT. He can be defeated, but it can only be done by the utmost prudence upon the part of its opponents. At the North a very considerable and influential portion of the Radical Party is opposed to his re-election. This party is headed by such men as Senators TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, HORACE GREELEY, and others of the more moderate wing of the party. Of course at the South the ignorant negroes and unprincipled whites, who compose ninety-nine one-hundredths of the Radical Party, will vote for the nominee, without regard to the man. If a nomination is made that can unite the Democratic vote with the moderate Republicans, President GRANT can and will be defeated.

The question then arises, is there such a man? We believe there is. If we go into the Presidential election to win, we must ignore all smaller considerations. We must not tilt against the wind. The Southern people, at least, are tired of such useless sport. They have neither the means nor the time to waste. Their material prosperity, more and more, demands their entire attention. They will make no base surrender of principle, but they do not care to further exhaust themselves in a useless contest. If, then, the lesson of the late elections shall be heeded by the National Democratic Party, it may be as fortunate as their successes four years ago were disastrous. Blessings frequently come in disguise. It requires prudence and wisdom to profit by misfortune.

### Democratic Wrangling Over Jeff. Davis—A Lively Dispute as to His Position—He is Declared a Better Patriot Than Morton or Butler.

*From the Mobile Register, Oct. 12.*

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, in a recent article, says:

"While we are on this subject, it may not be out of place to call the serious attention of some of the Northern newspapers to the obvious injustice done Ex-President JEFFERSON DAVIS, in confounding him with the 'Stephens folly' faction in any respect whatever. Mr. DAVIS was and still is under the fixed impression entertained by the whole Democratic Party in the United States, that the late constitutional amendments are centralizing and vicious in their tendency, and were procured by means brutal in their character and hurtful to Republican liberty. He is, however, no malcontent. He is not disposed to wage a war against the Government of the United States. He has never expressed his unwillingness to regard the Amendments as law, and to accept the Amendments as law. He knows that these Amendments, having been proclaimed ratified, and a part of the Constitution, not simply by a party in that sense, but by the Government of the United States through the political department, and the people having accepted universally that action without tumult or resort to arms, he knows, we say, that the issue is closed, and he is not prepared to advise the Southern people, for public or personal reasons, to venture on a dangerous agitation, looking to a nullification of the Constitution, originating with the South and necessarily leading to another Northern invasion, as has been already threatened by MORTON in the shape of repressive laws supported and enforced by arms. He is too great a statesman and too true a man to advise so perilous a course on any consideration whatever. He, therefore, does not thus counsel, and we are perfectly satisfied if he were to speak at all it would be in utter condemnation of the 'Stephens folly.' Beside, after casually making one or two half-way political speeches in Georgia some months ago, and discovering that he was misrepresented, and that his appearance in public was unpalatable to a portion of the country, he, at once, exhibiting respect even for the feelings of his most unjust and malicious haters, retired from observation in a graceful letter to the Franklin Association, at Mobile. Let JEFFERSON DAVIS alone. He is a better patriot today than MORTON or BUTLER, and, if the Republican Party of the North were to consider the true interests of the country, they would prefer him for President of the United States to either of these corrupt and vulgar men. He would not take gifts in office, and would bring thieves to justice."

Now, we have no authority whatever to speak for President DAVIS, but have no hesitation in expressing the confident opinion that the above article does him more injustice than any effort that may have been made in any quarter to implicate him in the "Stephens folly." We cannot undertake, as the *Advertiser* does, to set forth an exposition of his opinions on current questions, but know so well what they have been heretofore, that we unhesitatingly reject that exposition, as utterly inconsistently with what he has uniformly expressed.

Mr. DAVIS has always, since the war, advocated a peaceable, quiet submission to the inevitable consequences of defeat, but he has just as consistently and uniformly refused to endorse any of the legislative iniquities perpetrated by the dominant party. On one memorable occasion he declared that he "accepted nothing." The expression was tortured by his enemies into a mischievous construction, refuted by the whole context of his remarks, but it was yet an expression of principle utterly at variance with the policy of the "New Departure," advocated by the *Advertiser*. It certainly could not mean that, for the sake of a false and illusive expediency, he would accept, indorse and maintain the very worst of the Radical usurpations.

With regard to the grounds on which the Ex-President declined the invitation of the Franklin Society, we think the *Advertiser* may be under a misconception. He did not say that it was on account of the base and contemptible clamor made by his enemies over what our contemporary calls his "half-way political speeches" delivered in Georgia. We do not, and cannot believe that those speeches were "unpalatable" to any "portion of the country," if the Southern country is meant, as represented by its truest and worthiest citizens. On the contrary, they were received with the greatest enthusiasm by all such. They were not "unpalatable" to any whose approval or disapproval could weigh with Mr. DAVIS, and we have no reason to believe that it was any respect for the "feelings" (as the *Advertiser* perhaps ironically expresses it) of such, that influenced him in declining the invitation referred to.

We, who oppose a recognition of the legal validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, have never sought to fortify our position by bringing before the public the name of JEFFERSON DAVIS in support of it, but we have good reason to take exceptions to any effort to make use of that illustrious name against us. We would not seek to obtain any expression of opinion from him if we could. It would be just as superfluous as to ask the Pope for his opinion on Mormonism, or to seek a disclaimer of belief in Juggernaut from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

### Annual Election of the New-York Gold Exchange.

The members of the New-York Gold Exchange held their annual election yesterday. The report of the Secretary, Mr. WM. P. WESCOTT, shows that there are 459 members in full standing, 55 associate members and 161 members represented by attorney. The report of Mr. R. L. EDWARDS, the Treasurer, shows that the balance on hand April 1, 1871, was $135,082 89, and the receipts to Oct. 1, 1871, were $16,582 81. The total expenditures for the year were $19,332 81. The funds of the Exchange to the amount of $132,332 89 are invested in the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and the Manhattan Bank. The election resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast 206, of which Mr. William A. Gibson received 104 and James B. Colgate 100. Mr. T. A. Hoyt was re-elected First Vice-President, Mr. C. H. Raymond was chosen Second Vice-President, Mr. R. L. Edwards was re-elected Treasurer, (receiving 204 votes,) and Mr. William P. Wescott was re-elected Secretary, receiving 203 votes. The Executive Committee consists of T. F. B. Parker, E. W. Hollberg, W. B. Sancton, W. S. Doughty, Horace Manuel, C. H. Harney, and J. F. Underhill. The Finance Committee, E. S. Ballin, H. C. Tanner, C. Ashworth, Charles Unger and W. O. Gibson; the Arbitration Committee, F. B. Muller, McKlingenfeld and R. B. Whittemore; Committee on Powers of Attorney, S. D. Davis, William H. Jameson, J. S. Cushman, E. G. Arthur and H. C. Fuller; the Board of Appeals, C. O. Morris, G. A. Fanshawe, Geo. W. Fuller; the Committee on Admissions, P. M. Myers, C. F. Davenport, Simon Schaffer, William Rosenheim, J. Walter Wood, A. L. Seton, William H. Duff, E. O. Read, C. W. Keys, Townsend Cox, W. T. Galwey, C. H. Raymond, J. D. Smith, George Sancton.

The result of the election was received with cheering, and the hour being late when the announcement was made, the induction of the officers was deferred until this morning.

## THE WESTERN FIRES.

### Details of the Destruction in Michigan and Wisconsin.

List of Towns Burned on Lake Huron—Damage to Lumber Interests — Wisconsin Villages Utterly Destroyed—Terrible Loss of Life.

### IN MICHIGAN.

**List of Towns Burned on the Lake Huron Shore—Great Damage to the Lumber Interests—Suffering and Loss of Life.**

*From the Detroit Tribune, Oct. 14.*

The woods in Huron County have been on fire in various places for several weeks, though little serious danger was apprehended until about a week ago. The timber is partly pine, but also largely made up of different varieties of hard wood. Much of the value of the pine has unquestionably been destroyed by the fires, and the owners of the pine sections cannot fail to be heavy losers. The roads through the country are not very numerous, but several are well worked and largely traveled, and along these and at short distances away from them are considerable agricultural populations who had farms partially cleared and had houses and barns recently erected. The lumbering interests are located at various points on the lake shore, where mills existed in large numbers before the fires, surrounded by numerous residences, stores, &c.

On last Sunday night, the same on which Chicago was burned, a strong wind commenced to blow over Huron County, passing at different hours in somewhat different directions, but always tending out toward the lake at the east. By 10 o'clock in the evening it was blowing very hard, and by midnight it was a gale, rousing the slumbering fires in the forests into tremendous fury, and bringing destruction upon the farms and the lake settlements.

The warning of imminent danger was first brought to the shore by men, women, and children fleeing from the interior toward the lake, and the fires shortly afterward burst on some of the settlements themselves. On that night the town of Sand Beach was totally burned, except CARRINGTON, PACK & Co.'s boarding-house and store and the Rice shingle-mill, lying under a hill near the water. The inhabitants were driven out, and many sought refuge in the lake, throwing the water over themselves to protect their bodies and faces from the intense heat occasioned by the burning of a great number of buildings near the shore. This town is almost totally ruined, its milling interest destroyed, and its population scattered far and wide. A number of its people are now, however, at Port Huron and other points on the shore, and desirous of returning and rebuilding the town.

On Sunday night also White Rock was entirely destroyed, a village of some 300 inhabitants. At least one person was burned to death here, the body of a woman advanced in life being afterward found in one of the streets with the head and limbs mostly destroyed. On the same night Forestville was entirely burned.

On Monday night the fires attacked other settlements on the shore. Huron City, a place of quite a population and a good business point, was completely destroyed with the exception of four buildings. New River was about one-half burned. At Port Hope STEFFORD & HAYWOOD's mill and its surroundings were burned, and two tanneries, together with eight dwellings about them, were also completely consumed. Forest Bay was ruined entirely. Centre Harbor suffered the same fate, as did also Elm Creek.

Rock Falls escaped almost uninjured, though some loss of life is reported there, but how occasioned is not yet known at Port Huron. It is understood, however, that most of the buildings there are safe. Port Austin, a very important point in the county, has also escaped, and Cato and Minden, in the interior, are known to be all right. Tyre, a little settlement away from the lake, has been utterly destroyed. Verona Mills is burned, as is also a hamlet where a gentleman named FRANK BUSKOWSKI resided and did business.

### IN WISCONSIN.

**Particulars of the Burning of Williamsonville and Peshtigo—Frightful Number of Deaths.**

*From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.*

By GUILLAUME DELALUZERNE, from Uniontown, we learn that the entire settlement at WILLIAMSON BROTHERS' mill, five miles from the shore of Little Sturgeon Bay, was burned on Sunday night. The proprietor, JOHN WILLIAMSON, with his wife and two children—his entire family—are burned to death, and about fifty-three other persons in the same settlement perished. Scarcely a soul is left to tell the tale.

There were twelve families about the mill and fifty-two men in and about the mill. Of all these people, but two were saved uninjured, and ten injured persons still living were found, and were sent on Monday by the tug *Ozaukee* to Big Sturgeon Bay for medical treatment. Every other individual in the settlement is dead. Mr. GARDNER sent twenty-five men to chop through the woods to this settlement, our correspondent being one of the number. They found the remains of six persons in one house, and piled the partly charred remains of fifty-five bodies of men, women and children. Twenty-nine human bodies lay on a spot about ten feet square—some with arms and legs burned off, and all with clothing gone. A few rods off were others, and a man and child were found dead in a well. They found fifty-five dead bodies, and think the total number must be from sixty to seventy.

PESHTIGO.

The south-easterly gale of Sunday evening reached the proportions of a hurricane at Peshtigo. The woods, which had been alive with slowly-running fires for weeks, were suddenly burned with a whirlwind of fire, and, without any warning, great sheets of flames were carried into the village. Those who escaped describe the scene as awful in the extreme. No attempt could be made to arrest its progress, and the inhabitants ran terror-stricken and screaming into the river, where they plunged headlong, and sought, by dashing water over themselves, to keep off the fire which filled the air. Every building but one—an unfinished dwelling—is reported burned. The great pail factory—one of the monuments of enterprise in this region—the extensive lumber mill and door, sash and blind factory, many expensive dwellings, and scores of smaller houses, tenements, shops, barns, &c., were swept away.

Few names can yet be obtained of those who are probably lost. We get those of JOHN E. BEEBE, wife and two children. Mr. BEEBE was a clerk and book-keeper in the Peshtigo Company's store. W. F. THOMPSON, clerk in the same store, wife and mother; D. McGREGOR, conductor on the Peshtigo Railroad, and sister; JAMES MELLEN, foreman of machine-shops, two daughters; MICHAEL CREAMER's wife and child; Mrs. DANIEL HUNT and one or two children. One family, consisting of father, mother and three children, were found dead together within thirty feet of the river. Large numbers are reported to have been burned in the Peshtigo Company's boarding-house. CHARLES WOODWARD, who kept the Peshtigo House, estimates the loss of life at nearly 400. The loss in the "Sugar Bush" was much worse than in the village. They had no means of escape, while at the village the people saved themselves in the river.

The Sugar Bush was a thrifty farming settlement seven or eight miles long by four or five miles wide, and contained about 300 families. It was estimated by competent judges on Tuesday that eight-tenths of its inhabitants were dead. But about eight buildings were left. Twenty teams went up there on Tuesday to bury the dead, and up to 4 P. M. Tuesday they had reported the following dead in the Sugar Bush:

L. H. HILL, wife and boy, and forty-two bodies picked up in front of their house; T. KELLY and one child, (wife and two children saved;) daughter, twelve years old, of FRED BARTEL's; four families of NEWBERRYS, all gone but one boy; JOHN CHURCH, wife and two grown children; wife and five children of CHAS. LEMBK; JOHN SMITH, wife and five children; JOHN ALSWEIGER, wife and six children; CHAS. LAWRENCE, wife and three children; N. MAY, wife and two children; wife of PETER LEECH, and two hired men; father, mother, wife and child of WM. PENRY; CHAS. CHAPMAN, wife and one child; HENRY HAYS, wife and two children; JOHN PRATT, wife and four children; widow AYMER and two grown-up boys. Mr. WOODWARD gives us the following addition to the list of dead in Peshtigo village: JOHN TANNER, wife and two children; eldest daughter of P. J. MARSHAL; A. A. PRATT, wife and one child; wife and five children of DONALD McDONALD.

G. J. TISDALE makes the following statement in regard to the calamity at Peshtigo:

"During the day—Sabbath—the air was filled with smoke, which grew dense toward evening, and it was noticed that the air, which was quite chilly during the day, grew quite warm, and hot puffs were quite frequent in the evening. About 8½ o'clock at night we could see there was a heavy fire to the south-west of the town, and a dull roaring sound, like that of a heavy wind, came up from that quarter. At 9 o'clock the wind was blowing very fresh, and by 9½ a perfect gale. The roar of the approaching tornado grew more terrible at 10. When the fire struck the town it seemed to swallow up and literally drown everything. The fire came on swifter than a race-horse, and within twenty minutes of the time it struck the outskirts of the town, everything was in flames. What followed beggars all description. About the time the fire reached the Peshtigo House, I ran out at the east door, and as I stepped on the platform the wind caught me and buried me some distance on my head and shoulders and blew me on my face several times on going to the river. Then came a fierce, devouring, pitiless rain of fire and sand, so hot as to ignite everything it touched. I ran into the water, prostrated myself, and put my face in the water, and threw water over my back and head. The heat was so intense that I could keep my head out of water but a few seconds at a time for the space of nearly an hour. Saw-logs in the river caught fire and burned. A cow came to me and rubbed her neck against me and bawled piteously. I heard men, women, and children crying for help, but was utterly powerless to help any one. What was my experience was the experience of others. Within three hours of the time the fire struck the town the site of Peshtigo was literally a sand desert, dotted over with smoking ruins. Not a hen-coop or even a dry-goods box was left. Through the sugar-bush the case seems to be even worse than in the town, as the chances for escape were much less than near the river. I estimate the loss of life to be at least 300 in the town and sugar-bush. Great numbers were drowned in the river. Cattle and horses were burned in the stalls. The Peshtigo Company's barn burned with over fifty horses in the stable. A great many women and children and men were burned in the streets, and in places so far from anything combustible that it would seem impossible they should burn. They were burned to a crisp. Whole families, heads of families, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters, were burned, and remnants of families were running hither and thither, wildly calling and looking for their relatives after the fire."

Peshtigo had nearly 2,000 inhabitants. The village was mainly owned by the Pestigo Company, of which WM. B. OGDEN, of Chicago, is President and chief owner, and THOMAS H. BEEBE, also of Chicago, general manager. W. A. ELLIS is the resident manager at Peshtigo. It was the chief point of the company for its large operations on that river, and there were concentrated all the offices, stores and general head-quarters. It is about seven miles from the harbor at the mouth, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is also on the highway from Green Bay to Escanaba, between Oconto and Menominee, and is to be a station on the Northern Extension of the Chicago and North-western Railway. Among the main features of the place was the extensive pail and tub factory, one of the largest and most complete in the United States, and quite new, having been running less than a year.

There was also an extensive mill for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, and a variety of wood-work. The company also had a large hotel and boarding-house, and a great number of dwelling houses—one of which, the residence of the local manager, was as complete as all the modern improvements could make it. There were also the company's shops, for the building of cars, logging sleds, and all the implements required by this great lumbering concern.

LATER.

We are informed that the exact number of houses in Rosiere was 180, of which there are but five left. In addition to the names of the dead first reported, we get the name of GABRIELLE MANFORT. The villages of Rosiere and Messiere form the town of Lincoln. Both are burned. At last accounts twenty-one persons were missing. Among the dwellings burned at Dyckesville are those of PAUL FONTAINE, PIERRE LIGOT and JOSEPH TONNARD.

At the burning of SCOFIELD's mill, town of Brussels, and settlement, nine lives were lost—six men and three women. HAULOTT's mill, in the town of Humboldt, was burned on Sunday.

A letter from Forestville, Door County, says that a settlement of six families, on the west side of the town of Brussels, was burned Sunday evening. But one family escaped. They at one time gave up for lost. All the buildings were burned, and thus far thirty-four dead bodies have been found and buried. A large amount of stock was burned. The Kewaunee Enterprise brings news of additional destruction in the towns of Ahnapee, Pierce, Kewaunee, Casco and Carlton.

A telegram from Green Bay, Oct. 12, says: The northern steamer is just in. Three hundred and twenty-five bodies had been found and buried at Peshtigo up to last night. The river will be dragged today, and it is thought ten more bodies will be found. Between sixty and seventy dead bodies were brought into Oconto last night. The loss of life on the east shore—in Door and Kewaunee Counties—is appalling as the terrible news comes in. Those left are homeless and almost naked.

ROBINSON & BROTHER.

**Several Villages Utterly Destroyed—Appalling Loss of Life—Four Hundred Dead Bodies Already Recovered.**

*From the Green Bay (Wis.) State Gazette, Extra, Oct. 10.*

On Sunday night, about 9 o'clock, fire broke out in the southern part of the Belgian settlement at Brussels, in Door County, and raged with terrific violence, destroying about 180 houses, and leaving nothing of a large and flourishing settlement but five houses. Nine persons are missing—supposed to have perished in the flames. The names are as follows: Mrs. JOHN B. WENDRICKS, and three children; three children of JOS. DANDOY; one child of JOS. MONFILS, and a young man by the name of MAURICE DELVEAUX. The remains of some of the clothing of the latter person were found, by which he was identified.

On Monday morning, 200 people breakfasted on four loaves of bread. Houseless and homeless, they camp out on their land, and seem struck dumb with their great losses. Their houses, barns, implements of farming, house furniture and cattle were burned and destroyed. The roads are filled with carcasses of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, suffocated by the smoke and heat. At Sturgeon Bay WILLIAMSON's mill is reported burned, and fifty persons are said to have lost their lives. Our informant reports the most pitiable state of things all through the district devastated by the fire, and hunger and starvation staring the wretched inhabitants in the face.

The inhabitants during the conflagration only saved their lives by throwing themselves on the ground and covering their heads. They had no warning of the approach of the fire, except the ringing of the church bell for a few minutes in advance. Then suddenly a great fire came down on them from the woods, roaring like a cataract, and they had no time to save anything. The heavens were all ablaze, and the earth also seemed on fire.

PESHTIGO, MENOMINEE, AND MENEKAUNEE.

The *George L. Dunlap* has just arrived from Escanaba, having been delayed thirty hours by heavy winds and dense smoke. Her passengers bring terrible accounts of the devastation by fire. At Menominee they received accounts of the burning, last night, of nearly the entire village of Menekaunee. At the mouth of the Menominee river, on the Wisconsin side, 150 buildings were burned, including three extensive saw-mills, owned by McCartney & Hamilton, Spofford & Gilmore, and Spaulding & Porter, the latter being the largest, with one exception, on the bay shore.

The villages of Menominee and Marinette were in great danger, and many of the people fled to the bay shore for safety, remaining in the water all night. The steamer *Union*, lying in the river, took about 300 women and children to a place of safety in the harbor. The women and children of Menominee went on board the steamers *Favorite* and *Dunbar* and vessels lying at anchor in the roadstead. The main portion of the population of three villages lying within three miles of each other spent the whole night in fighting the fire. No lives are known to be lost, with the exception of one man, who died from fright after he had been rescued from the water, and another, who was sick in a house, which was burned before he could be rescued. At a small settlement of five or six houses, called Birch Creek, on the State-road, nine miles west of Menominee, every house was burned, and ten or twelve lives lost, only three persons escaping.

At Peshtigo Harbor they were met by a number of people from the village of Peshtigo, seven miles west, who gave a heart-rending account of the total destruction of their town. During Sunday evening a hurricane of wind from the west sprang up, which fanned the smouldering fires in the timber into a blaze and drove the flames into the village. It came rushing into the village between 9 and 10 o'clock. So great was the violence of the wind that in less than one minute after the first house took fire the whole village was in flames. There was no prospect of checking the flames, for the smouldering forest presented one mass of fire. The people could only flee to the river for safety. Those living in close proximity to the water reached it and waded in to their necks. Here they remained from two to four hours, and by constant wetting of their heads were enabled to escape with their lives, although many were terribly burned. Those who lived only one or two streets from the river were struck down by the fiery fiend and burned to death. Whole families were thus destroyed. This morning the streets were strewn with burned bodies. In one case eight or nine bodies were found together. One family, consisting of father, mother and three children, were found dead together within twenty feet of the stream. It is impossible as yet to form any correct estimate of the loss of life at Peshtigo. Fully seventy-five are known to have perished by fire and water. Reports are constantly coming in of new cases of destruction of property and life. In Peshtigo not a single house remains standing. The immense wooden-ware factory and the large saw-mill of the Peshtigo Company, at the village, are burned. Stores, dwelling-houses, &c., are totally destroyed, not a vestige of property remaining. The people who were saved escaped in a destitute condition, being without clothing or provisions. The names of but few of the lost could be learned. Among those known to have perished are JOSEPH S. BEEBE, book-keeper to the Company, wife and two children, and Mr. THOMPSON, express agent.

It is supposed that the inmates of the Company's boarding-house, 100 in number, nearly all perished in the flames. A special messenger was dispatched to this city last evening for supplies for the people of Peshtigo, and the steamer *George L. Dunlap* left this morning with everything necessary for their sustenance and comfort.

### Aid for Wisconsin and Michigan.

E. C. FISHER, President of the Anchor Life Insurance Company, No. 178 Broadway, states that being personally acquainted with the people of Maintee, Mich., whose homes have been destroyed, he will gladly take charge of and forward any donations, either in money, clothing, or other necessities, that the generous-hearted may contribute for their relief. Acknowledgments will be made through the public Press.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—OCT. 16.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | U.S.6s,'81,R., reg. | 115¼ | 100 | Quick. Min. Co. | 17¾ |
| 10,000 | do. do. | 115¼ | 300 | do. | 17¾ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 116¼ | 200 | Pac. Mail S. S. Co. | 45½ |
| 10,000 | do. | 116¾ | 300 | do. bet. cash. | 45½ |
| 20,000 | U.S.6-20 C.,'65,n. | 112¾ | 200 | do. | 45¾ |
| 20,000 | do. | b3. 113¾ | 300 | Mariposa, Pr. | 1¾ |
| 50,000 | Tenn.St.6s,new. | 65 | 100 | Am. Mer. Un. Ex. | 53 |
| 1,000 | Va. St. 6s, def. | 25½ | 35 | do. | 53¼ |
| 2,000 | Va. St. 6s, old. | 59½ | 100 | Adams Ex. | b. c. 82¼ |
| 2,000 | N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax. | 15½ | 200 | N. Y. C. & Hud. R. | 97¾ |
| 10,000 | S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. | 44½ | 20 | do. | 88 |
| 28,000 | do. | 44¾ | 300 | do. bet. cash. | 87¾ |
| 35,000 | do. | 44¾ | 400 | do. | c. 87¾ |
| 20,000 | do. | s8. 44¾ | 10000 | N. Y.C.& H.Cts. | 83¼ |
| 20,000 | do. | b30. 45 | 200 | Erie. | bet. call. 21¾ |
| 11,000 | Brook. 6s, W. L. | 94 | 100 | Reading. | c. 105¾ |
| 4,000 | do. bet. cash. | 94¼ | 400 | do. bet. cash. | 105¾ |
| 2,000 | N. Y. St.7s,B. L., Reg. | 110 | 2000 | do. | s60. 105¾ |
| 3,000 | N. Y. Cen.6s,'87. | 94 | 20 | L. S. & M. So. | c. 98 |
| 1,000 | Erie 3d. | 90 | 100 | do. bet.cash. | 95¾ |
| 4,000 | Long Dock bds. | 90 | 100 | do. | 95¾ |
| 1,000 | Cen. Pacific gold bds. | 101¾ | 500 | Un. Pac. | s60. 23 |
| 7,000 | do. | 101 | 200 | do. | 23 |
| 5,000 | do. | 101¾ | 100 | do. | c. 23 |
| 20,000 | Un. Pac. 1st. | 88¾ | 100 | Clev. & Pitts. | 115 |
| 5,000 | do. bet. cash. | 87 | 300 | do. | 115¼ |
| 5,000 | U.P. 7s, L.G. bs. | 71¾ | 100 | Chi. & N. W. | 55¾ |
| 10,000 | do. | 72 | 100 | do. bet. cash. | 55 |
| 1,000 | do. | 71¾ | 100 | do. | 55¾ |
| 5,000 | Un. Pac. 10s, Inc. | 72 | 100 | do. | c. 55¾ |
| 3,000 | Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. | 55 | 200 | do. | c. 55¾ |
| 1,000 | H. R. & S. F. bds. | 104 | 100 | do. | 55¾ |
| 3,000 | M. S. S. F. bds. | 102 | 100 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 87 |
| 2,000 | Chi. & N. W. 1st. | 98 | 100 | do. | c. 88¾ |
| 1,000 | Tol. & Wab. 2d. | 87 | 100 | do. | bet. cash. 87 |
| 2,000 | do. | 90¾ | 100 | C., C., C. & Ind. | 83 |
| 5,000 | Cle. & T. S. F. bs. | 100 | 200 | Chi. & R. I. | c. 97¾ |
| 43,000 | C., C. & I. C. 1st. | 85¾ | 100 | do. | 97¾ |
| 6,000 | do. | 85¾ | 200 | do. bet. cash. | 97¾ |
| 1,000 | C. & R. I. & P. 6s. | 95 | 400 | do. | 97¾ |
| 5 | Hanover Bk. | 106 | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 54¾ |
| 8 | Bank of Republic. | 113 | 300 | do. | bs. 55 |
| 100 | Spring st. Coal. | 63 | 600 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 75 |
| 100 | West. Un. Tel. | 58¾ | 200 | Tol., Wab. & W. | 55¾ |
| 1200 | do. bet. cash. | 58¾ | 100 | do. | 55¾ |
| 700 | do. | 58¾ | 10 | do. | 57 |
| 300 | do. | 58¾ | 100 | Del., L. & W. | 105¾ |
| 300 | do. | 58¾ | 100 | do. | 105¾ |
| 1500 | do. | 58¾ | 200 | do. bet. cash. | 105¾ |
| 300 | do. | 58¾ | 100 | Chi. & Alt. | 114 |
| 400 | do. | c. 58¾ | 100 | Morris & Essex. | 93¾ |
| 600 | do. | 58¾ | 300 | Col., C. & Ind. | c. 17¾ |
| 1000 | do. | 58¾ | 100 | do. | s3. 17 |
| 300 | do. | 58¾ | 100 | do. | c. 17¾ |
| 500 | do. | 59 | 100 | Alb. & Susq. | 91 |
| 200 | do. | 59¾ | 300 | Ohio & Miss. | b.c. 37¾ |
| 600 | do. | 59¾ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $40,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 C. | 116¾ | 100 | Adams Express | 82¾ |
| 3,500 | do. | 116¾ | 100 | A. M. U. Ex. | b. c. 53¾ |
| 6,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62. | 115¾ | 10 | N. Y. C. & H. R. | 88 |
| 7,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65. | 114¾ | 40 | do. | 87¾ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '65. | 114¾ | 100 | do. | b. 87¾ |
| 1,500 | U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n. | 112¾ | 200 | do. | c. 87¾ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '67. | 112¾ | 200 | do. | 87¾ |
| 30,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67. | 113¾ | 2000 | N. Y.C. & H. Cts. | 83¾ |
| 14,000 | do. | b3. 113¾ | 500 | Reading R. | 106¾ |
| 500 | do. | 108¾ | 100 | do. | 106¾ |
| 8,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. | 108¾ | 700 | do. | b. c. 106¾ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 109¾ | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts. R. | 113¾ |
| 5,000 | do. | 106¾ | 20 | Chic. & N. W. R. | 55 |
| 25,000 | U. S. 6s, Cur. | 111¾ | 100 | do. | b. c. 54¾ |
| 1,000 | do. | 111¾ | 600 | do. | 54¾ |
| 100,000 | do. | 111¾ | 100 | C., C. & I. R. | b. c. 83 |
| 5,000 | S. C. St. 6s, new, April and Oct. | 43 | 200 | Chicago & R. I. R. | 97¾ |
| 27,000 | U.P.R., 1st Mtg. | 86¾ | 100 | do. | 97¾ |
| 5,000 | U.P.Tr., G.Bd. | 72 | 200 | Bost., H. & E. R. | 2¾ |
| 5,000 | Un. Pac. 10s, inc. | 73 | 100 | Del., L. & W. R. | 105¾ |
| 1,000 | C. P. R. G Bds. | 101¼ | 85 | Morris & E. R. | 93¾ |
| 200 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 45¾ | 120 | do. | 93 |
| 200 | W. U. Tel., b. c. | 58¾ | 100 | Han. & St. J. R. | 58 |
| 300 | do. | 58¾ | 100 | do. | Pref. 80 |
| 200 | do. | c. 58¾ | 200 | Union P. R. | b. c. 23 |
| 700 | do. | 58¾ | 800 | do. | 22¾ |
| 100 | U. S. Express. | 52¾ | 100 | do. | c. 22¾ |

MONDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

The outlook of affairs in Wall-street today is not so reassuring for the Stock people as at the close of business on Saturday. There is a renewed demand for Money at comparatively dear rates on Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, which discourages speculation. As late as 4 o'clock P. M., prices for the New-York and Western Roads and for Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, &c., were not so good as our closing quotations at 6 o'clock on Saturday.

The Public Funds are a prominent exception to the duller confidence of the street, and so are some few of the Railway Mortgages dealt in on the other side of the Atlantic, where money is reported easy and the American Funds in firm demand and higher. The advantage of the London and Frankfort quotations to the New-York market is partially qualified today by another reaction in the Exchanges, which are back to 108@108¼ ℔ cent. on London, and by the lower sales, 113¼ ℔ cent., of Gold. The turn in the Exchanges was somewhat unexpected, after the stiffness manifested on Saturday. It is accounted for by the amounts offering against American Stocks, and by considerable sums in 60-day London Bills, which are being loaned on Stock collateral. In these negotiations the borrower takes the chances of paying higher for Exchange when the loans come to be returned, and on a Stock market such as we have had for a week past, fluctuating 1@2 ℔ cent. every hour, it signifies very little whether the Exchange borrowed and its proceeds in Gold are disposed of ¼ or ½ ℔ cent. below the market or not.

The 5-20s of 1867 sold up to 113¾@113¾ ℔ cent. on the London advices and the scarcity of this class of Bonds in the market here. The other 5-20s dealt in abroad, and also the 10-40s, were firm through the forenoon, but later in the day, on the decline in Gold and Exchange, the market was less animated. We give below the very latest quotations.

The sales of Gold opened at 114¼@114, and gradually gave way to 113¾@113¾@113¾ ℔ cent. The Cash Gold being easy, the holders paid 6@7 ℔ cent. Interest to carry over balances, which is an unusual occurrence in the Gold Room of late. The ease in supply and fall in price also work contrary to the ordinary effect upon the Foreign Exchanges. The demand for the latter, so far from increasing with cheaper Gold, is dull, and the supply of Bills, from various causes, as partly explained above, is pressing on the market.

Money is in demand among the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. Gold Interest, and the smaller borrowers on Railroad Stocks were paying a small commission for turning their collateral until to-morrow, until late in the day when the offerings of Money were rather easier.

On the Stock Exchange the business of the day was fairly active on the Southern State Bonds and on the Railways and Western Telegraph, the market opening with some appearance of firmness, but yielding on the demand for Money after the First Board. The inquiry for the Pacific and Western Railroad Mortgages was good, and there was also a stronger inclination to buy Tennessee and South Carolina Bonds at the recent decline. The purchases of both were considerable, and also of the First Mortgages and Land Grants of Union Pacific. In Western Telegraph another very heavy day's work was done, although not up to the enormous purchases on Saturday. The New-York and Western Railway Stocks and Reading fluctuated 1@1½ ℔ cent. through the operations of the day, and as remarked at the outset of this report, the prevailing tone of speculation was less confident than at the close of last week.

After the late Boards the Public Funds fell ¼@½ ℔ cent. from the highest points in the forenoon, on the decline in Gold and heavy appearance of Exchange. The 1867s 5-20s left off 112½ ℔ cent.

In the Money market it is stated that some of the Banks have been calling in demand loans with some earnestness today. They are probably anxious to put themselves in line as early as practicable, although we hear few or no reflections upon their course last week in working without particular regard to rule. Next week the Treasury will pay out $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 Gold Notes on the November Interest, which must go directly into Bank and strengthen their lawful Money basis, while the Foreign Exchanges are so low.

At the close of the Stock Exchange Room, late in the afternoon, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Railroads and Western Telegraph were comparatively weak.

CLOSING PRICE—OCT. 16.

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 115¾ | 114¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| American Gold | 114¼ | 113¾ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson | 88¼ | 87¾ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs. | 83¾ | 83¼ |
| Reading | 106¼ | 105 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 98¾ | 97¼ |
| North-west Common | 57 | 54¼ |
| North-west Preferred | 87 | 85¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 46¾ | 45½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| St. Paul Common | 55¼ | 54¾ |
| Lake Shore | 96½ | 94½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 37¾ | 36¾ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 56¼ | 54¾ |
| Western Telegraph | 59¾ | 58¼ |
| Erie | 27¼ | 27½ |
| Union Pacific | 23¾ | 23¾ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $676,719 38 |
| Gold payments | 89,136 22 |
| Gold balance | 66,535,111 95 |
| Currency receipts | 296,592 00 |
| Currency payments | 447,898 61 |
| Currency balance | 7,759,539 56 |
| Customs | 570,000 00 |

The following bids were made at the close of business in the Afternoon for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81 ..... 115¼
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81 ..... 116¼
5-20 reg., '62 ..... 110½
5-20 coup., '62 ..... 114¾
5-20 reg., '64 ..... 110
5-20 coup., '64 ..... 113¾
5-20 reg., '65 ..... 110
5-20 coup., '65 ..... 114¾
5-20 reg., new is., '65 ..... 112¾
5-20 coup., new is., '65. 112¾
5-20 reg., '67 ..... 112¾
5-20 coup., '67 ..... 112¾
5-20 reg., '68 ..... 112¾
5-20 coup., '68 ..... 113
10-40 registered ..... 108¾
10-40 coupon ..... 109¾
6's currency ..... 111½

And the following for the Southern State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, new | 65 | North Car., Sp'l Tax. | 15 |
| Virginia 6s, old | 59½ | South Car. 6s | 72 |
| Virginia 6s, consol. | 60¾ | S. Car., Jan. and July. | 44¾ |
| Virginia 6s, deferred | 25 | S. Car., April and Oct. | 41 |
| North Car. 6s, old | 37¾ | Missouri 6s | 93½ |
| N. Car., Fund. Act, '66 | 30 | Mo. 6s. H. & St. Joins. | 93¼ |
| N. Car., Fund. Act, '68 | 24 | Louisiana 6s, Levee | 85 |
| North Car., new | 20 | Louisiana 8s, 1910 | 92 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ c., 2d | 97 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 93¾ |
| M. S. & N. I., S. F. 7 ℔ c. | 100¾ | Morris & Essex 1st | 103½ |
| Pac. Mail S. S. Co. | 98½ | N. J. Cen. 1st, new | 109 |
| Cen. Pac. Gold bds. | 101¾ | Pitts., F.W. & C. 1st | 104 |
| Union Pac. 1st M. bs. | 86½ | Clev. & Pitts. C. & F. | 90 |
| U. Pac. Land G., 7s | 72 | Clev. & Pitts. 2d | 95 |
| U. Pac. Income 10s | 72 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 98 |
| U. Pac. 1st ℔ ch., 7s | 103 | Chi. & Alt. 1st | 108 |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st | 98 | Chi. & Alt. Inc. | 91 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d pf. | 85 | Ohio & Miss. 1st | 98 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st | 98 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s | 104 |
| H. & St. Jo. Conv. | 84¾ | Mil. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10. | 93 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st | 90¾ | Mil. & St. P. 2d | 87 |
| Tol. & W. con. conv. | 88 | Chi. & Mil. 1st | 93 |
| Han. & Naples 1st | 88 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. | 85¾ |
| Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. | 87 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d | 62 |
| Ill. & Iowa 1st | 84¾ | Tol., P. & W. D. | 86 |
| Gal. & Chi. 1st | 102 | Tol., P. & W. 2d | 75 |
| Gal. & Chi. 2d | 98 | | |

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Del. and Hud. Canal | 119 | Mariposa Min. Pref. | 1¾ |
| Maryland Coal Co. | 25 | Am. M. Trustees Ctfs. | 30 |
| American Coal | 45 | Adams Express | 92¾ |
| Canton Co., Balt. | 70 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 50 |
| Consol. Coal of Md. | 38¾ | Wells-Fargo Ex. Sp'l. | 2 |
| Western Union Tel. | 58¾ | American M. U. Ex. | 53¾ |
| Quick. Min'g Co. Pref. | 22¾ | United States Ex. | 53¾ |
| Mariposa Mining Co. | 1 | Pac. M. Steam'p Co. | 45¾ |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 16.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | | 101 |
| City 6s, new | 99¾ | 100 |
| Camden and Amboy | 118 | 120 |
| Pennsylvania Central | 57¼ | 57¾ |
| Reading | 106¾ | 106¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | | 58 |
| Catawissa Preferred | 44 | 44¾ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 24 | 24½ |
| Northern Central | 40¼ | 40½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 33¾ | 34 |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | | 89 |

Mr. D. C. BROOKS, of the Chicago *Railway Review*, writes to us that his establishment was burnt out, and he has to begin anew, with only the good-will of the paper as his foundation. He is now getting new materials on credit, from St. Louis, and will not intermit a single week's paper. As Mr. BROOKS has lost so heavily, we hope that all parties interested in the Western Railways, whether as Directors, Stockholders or Bondholders, will consider the good they might do, as well as the reliable information they would receive in return, by remitting at once a year's subscription, $2.

The Missouri Pacific Road earned in the

| | |
|---|---|
| Fourth week in September | $118,758 |
| Same week 1870 | 99,916 |
| Increase | $18,842 |
| March 1 to Sept. 30 | $2,147,158 |
| Same period 1870 | 2,085,628 |
| Increase | $61,530 |

The Lake Shore Road earned in the

| | |
|---|---|
| First week, October | $321,234 |
| Same week, 1870 | 291,663 |
| Increase | $29,571 |
| Jan. 1 to Oct. 7, 1871 | $11,047,124 |
| Jan. 1 to Oct. 7, 1870 | 9,987,848 |
| Increase this year | $1,059,276 |

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during the first week in October were: 1871, $43,971; 1870, $36,392; increase, $7,579.

Our Foreign Banking Houses might do a much worse business than lending their Bills on Western Telegraph Stock, but we believe some of our neighbors are mistaken in mentioning certain names and amounts in this connection.

The Directors of the Home Insurance Company, at a meeting held today, adopted a resolution providing that any impairment of the capital stock of the Company which may be found to exist in consequence of recent losses, shall be made up to its full amount of two and one-half millions of dollars, by a call upon the stockholders as soon as the necessary legal requirements can be complied with.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, with, out notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

*Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at* 97½.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY is now very nearly finished, and trains will be running through from Tomah to St. Paul by Nov. 1. The earnings of the Road from local traffic on the completed portion constitute already a profitable business; and arrangements and connections are about perfected which will make it the Great Air-Line Route from Chicago to the North-west, effecting a saving of more than 100 miles over the present route. The Bonds are a First Mortgage on the road itself and on a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres. They bear interest in gold at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and are sold now at 90 and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information may be obtained.

☞JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS, For sale by W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds or sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No 32 Wall-st., New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 16, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 14 | Moss, bales | 20 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 40 | Molasses (N.O.) bbls | 426 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 8 | Spts. Turn., bbls | 27 |
| Cotton, bales | 8,284 | Crude Turp., bbls | 59 |
| Cotton-seed, bags | 940 | Pitch, bbls | 50 |
| Copper, bbls | 28 | Rosin, bbls | 3,508 |
| Dried Fruit, pks | 804 | Oil-cake, pks | 200 |
| Eggs, bbls | 633 | Lard, pkg | 104 |
| Flour, bbls | 17,360 | Cut-meats, pks | 226 |
| Wheat, bushels | 340,584 | Grease, pks | 6 |
| Corn, bushels | 161,266 | Lard, pks | 232 |
| Oats, bushels | 68,245 | Lard, bags | 1400 |
| Malt, bushels | 2,000 | Starch, pkgs | 104 |
| Barley, bushels | 78,593 | Butter, pks | 2,264 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 875 | Cheese, pks | 3,572 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 331 | Tallow, pks | 110 |
| Beans, bbls | 271 | Pea-nuts, bags | 10 |
| Beans, bags | 85 | Peanuts, pks | 135 |
| Peas, bushels | 100 | Rice, pks | 75 |
| Corn-meal bbls | 292 | Starch, boxes | 400 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 172 | Sumac, bags | 400 |
| Hops, bales | 1,123 | Tobacco, pkgs | 723 |
| Hides, No. | 824 | Tobacco, boxes, &c. | 966 |
| Hides, bales | 15 | Whisky, bbls | 395 |
| Leather, sides | 16,470 | Wool, bales | 233 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—20,971 bushels Wheat, 1,938 bales Cotton, 7,991 bushels Corn, 579 pks. Leather, 1 Panorama, 1,042 tcs. Lard, 81 hhds. Tallow, 123 pks. Butter, 1,016 bbls. Flour, 8 cases Clocks, 20 boxes Hams, 200 tcs. Beef, 10 pks. Drugs, 83 boxes Bacon, 19 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Humboldt*, for Liverpool—1,105 bales Cotton, 6,000 Staves, 125 tcs. Tallow, 28,213 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Atlantic*, for Liverpool—177 pigs Lead, 2,682 bales Cotton, 37,845 bushels Wheat, 100 hhds. Tallow, 175 pks. Butter, 1,138 boxes Cheese, 19 pks. Beeswax, 145 boxes Bacon, 16,186 bushels Corn, 41 pks. Tea, 100 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Batavia*, for Liverpool—864 bales Cotton, 10 cases Dress Goods, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 47 tcs. Tobacco, 4 cases Feathers, 33,008 bushels Wheat, 14 bales Leather, 41 bbls. Apples, 300 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—6 pks. Dresses, 5,769 boxes Cheese, 700 pks. Butter, 9 boxes Clocks, 905 bales Cotton, 867 boxes Bacon, 12,692 lbs. Tallow, 300 tcs. Beef, 6 cases Organs, 488 pks. Leather, 13 cases Lamps, 45 bbls. Apples, 1 cask Skins, 7,760 bushels Wheat, 280 bags Clover-seed, 99 boxes Hams.

By the ship *Glad Tidings*, for Liverpool—48,720 bushels Corn, 203 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Ornoco*, for Liverpool—79,276 gallons Naphtha.

By the ship *W. M. Read*, for Liverpool—22,670 bushels Wheat, 47,078 bushels Corn.

By the ship *British Commodore*, for Liverpool—200 bbls. Resin, 54,686 bushels Wheat, 100 hhds. Tallow, 1,884 bags Oil-cake, 500 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Alsatia*, for London—6,000 Staves, 25,423 bushels Wheat, 321 bbls. Flour, 1,035 bags Oil-cake, 1,032 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *St. Olaf*, for London—76,009 bushels Corn, 75 bbls. Leather.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—850 bags Oil-cake, 475 bbls. Flour, 20 boxes Flavine, 203 bales Cotton, 85 pks. Butter, 50 tcs. Lard, 38,323 bushels Wheat, 46 boxes Bacon, 10 tcs. Beef, 618 bbls. Resin, 25 casks Whisky, 43 cases Clocks, 82 cases Tobacco, 3,600 Staves, 1 case Organ.

By the bark *M. R. Mitford*, for Glasgow—25,280 bushels Corn, 728 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—124 boxes Bacon, 295 boxes Cheese, 50 bbls. Whale-oil, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 11 boxes Machinery, 579 pks. Butter, 49,700 bushels Wheat, 1,930 bbls. Flour, 541 bbls. Resin, 368 tcs. Lard, 25 tcs. Beef, 698 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Edina*, for Londonderry—35,068 bushels Corn.

By the bark *A. M. Caun*, for Cork and orders—38,139 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Fjellsted*, for Cork and orders—28,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Fyen*, for Cork and orders—1,801 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Veloce*, for Cork and orders—14,028 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Odin*, for Cork and orders—30,278 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Hans Gude*, for Aurhaus—1,765 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—650 tcs. Lard, 27 cases Cedar-wood, 261 hhds. Tobacco, 796 Seroons, 250 bags Pepper, 300 bbls. Dried Apples, 91 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 50 bags Seed, 49 casks Quercitron Bark, 25 bbls. Flour, 8,392 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Larkspur*, for Queenstown and orders—25,545 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Jewess*, for Dunedin—2 cases Agricultural Implements, 136 cases Handles, 14 Brooms, 37 cases Shovels, 200 nests Tubs, 200 doz. Pails, 380 box. es Clothes-pins, 60 pks. Rakes, 175 pks. Snaths, 289 cases chairs, 24 cases Nails, 10 cases Tacks, 77 bbls. Dried Apples, 175 cases Lobsters, 4,300 cases Peurloeum, 50 bbls. Pork, 270 cases Rubber Boots, 6 bales Rubber Hose, 132 cases Chairs, 151 cases Oysters, 300 cases Maizena, 155 cases Linseed Oil, 77,000 Lumber, 100,000 Laths, 18,349 lbs. Tobacco, 24 cases Hardware.

By the bark *Orion*, for Havre—34,016 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *J. S. Winslow*, for Antwerp—8,087 bushels Rye, 10,623 bushels Wheat, 1,110 tcs. Lard.

By the bark *Olbers*, for Bremen—5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *General Berch*, for Rotterdam—4,879 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Leonold II.* for Rotterdam—2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *L. Staples*, for Cadiz—11 boxes Chairs, 4 Pianos, 94 casks Wine, 14 boxes Agricultural Implements, 135,000 Staves.

By the schr. *A. E. Carll*, for Seville—8,600 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Eliza Barss*, for Bermuda—75 bbls. Cornmeal, 90 bales Hay, 74 Oxen.

By the steamer *Ocean Queen*, for Kingston, Ja., and Aspinwall—66 pks. Clothing, 298 pks. Hardware, 98 pks. Machinery, 248 cases Kerosene, 217 pks. Drugs, 141 cases Sewing-machines, 110 bbls. Beef, 82 cases Matches, 386 bbls. Flour, 31,291 lbs. Bacon, 1,795 lbs. Lard, 21,377 lbs. Butter, 283 cases Canned Goods, 244 pks. Tobacco, 270 bbls. sugar, 162 bols. Potatoes, 10 cases Tea, 90 bbls. Onions, 108 Oars, 2,800 feet Lumber, 92 pks. Powder, 15 pks. Furniture, 630 lbs. Bacon, 1,400 lbs. Hams, 35 bags Peas, 22 boxes Cheese, 46 pks. Salt.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship *Henry Pelham*, 259,755 gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Rotterdam, by the bark *Wentworth*, 215,788 gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Amsterdam, by the bark *Alice Roy*, 195,827 gallons Refined Petroleum.

And from Baltimore, during the week, for Bremen, by the N. G. steamer *Berlin*—124 hhds. Tobacco, 96 hhds. Tobacco, (Stems), 78,925 lbs. Lard, (250 tcs.,) 500 bbls. Syrup, 425 bbls. Dried Apples, 18 bbls. Beeswax, 1 bbl. Flour, 3,053 bushels Corn, 132 cases Canned Goods, 10 M. Staves, 2 pas. Sundries.... For Dublin, Ireland, by the Austrian ship *Cleopatra*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 31,864 bushels Wheat, 3,348 bushels Corn.... For Liverpool, by the British bark *Belgium*—5,568 sacks Oil-cake, 2,163 bbls. Flour, 5,600 bushels Corn, 122 hhds. Tobacco, 500 bags Bark.... For Dunkirk, France, by the schooner *George Peabody*—24,712 bushels Wheat.... For Belfast, Ireland, by the Norwegian bark *Lynet*—35,241 bushels Corn.... For Halifax, N. S., by the British schooner *Anna Louisa*—79 cases Canned Fruit, 300 bbls. Meal, 665 bbls. Flour.... For Liverpool, by the British ship *Tidal Wave*—100 bales Hair, 239 hhds. Tobacco, 29,435 bushels Wheat, 351 bbls. Resin, 2,962 sacks Oil-cake, 500 bags Bark.... For Marseilles, by the brig *Celista*—93,934 gallons Petroleum.... For Demerara, by the British brig *Mississippi*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Pork, 350 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Vinegar, 10 bbls. Lard-oil, 400 bbls. Corn. 2000 bbls. Potatoes, 4,000 lbs. Candles, 1,600 gallons Coal-oil, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 707 Shooks, 1 horse.... For Dublin, by the British bark *Peter Crerar*—27,180 bushels Wheat, 1,711 bbls. Flour.

COFFEE—Rio has advanced fully 1c. ℔ lb. during the week, closing buoyantly, with light offerings and a fair demand. Sales and resales here, 3,000 bags by the *May Queen*, and at Baltimore, 4,000 bags by the *Winifred*, 8,400 bags by the *Union*, 3,000 bags by the *Taitsman* and 5,625 bags by the *Grey Eagle* on private terms. Stock in first hands here, this evening, 18,508 bags; at Baltimore, none. Prime cargoes of Rio are now quoted here up to 16¼c.@16¾c.; good do., 16c.@16¼c.; fair do., 15¾c.@15¾c.; ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; gold, ℔ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. Other kinds have been held with more confidence, and have been in good request, but the meagre offerings checked business. We quote: Java at 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 17¾c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Rio, 14¾c.@16¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18c.; Singapore, 21c.@22c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Manila, 17c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17c.@18c.; Cuba, 15c.@16¾c.; gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market has been tame and weak, closing in favor of buyers; sales, 8,041 bales for spot delivery, (of which 25 bales were to arrive,) including 171 bales to shippers, 314 bales to spinners, and 6 bales to speculators. For forward delivery sales have been confined to 4,350 bales, basis of Low Middling, at a reduction of ¼c. ℔ lb., including, on Saturday evening, for November, 300 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c.; November and December, 50 bales each at 19¾c., together; January, 100 bales at 19¾c.; February, 700 bales at 20c.; April, 100 bales at 20¾c. And today, for October, 100 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; November, 100 bales at 19 9-16c., 300 bales at 19¾c., 300 bales at 19 7-16c.; November and December, 200 bales each at 19¾c., together; December, 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 600 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c.; January, 200 bales at 19¾c., 500 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19¾c.; March, 100 bales at 20¼c.; April, 50 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20¼c. Exchanged, 500 bales October for 500 bales January, even. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: October, 19 11-16c.; November, 19 68c.; December, 19.63c.; January, 19.73c.; February, 20c.; April, 20.-c. The receipts at this port today were 8,284 bales, including 4,405 bales from New-Orleans, 1,052 bales from Charleston, 1,696 bales from Norfolk, 402 bales from Newbern, 2 bales from Baltimore, and 114 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 16,404 bales; and thus far this week were 26,855 bales, against 20,210 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 215,585 bales, against 290,513 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18 | 18¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| Low Middling | 19¾ | 20 | 20¼ | 20¾ |
| Middling | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 21 |
| Good Middling | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 22¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been on a moderate scale since our last, mainly for trade and family brands, which have been held with some show of confidence. Low grades have not been in much request, and have been depressed in price. Sales have been reported, since our last

# The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1871.


### Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving place.
MARITANA, (English Opera.) Leading characters by Mrs. Van Zandt, Mrs. Cooke, and Messrs. Castle and Campbell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
A CURIOUS CASE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Fisher, Gilbert, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Sefton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman and Mr. William Creswick.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EILEEN OGE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Geo. Clark, and Miss Rose Evans.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
LA PERICHOLE, (Opera Bouffe.) Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee and Mr. Fernand Noe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Susan Denin.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marten and Kiralfy troupes.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st. and Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Characters by Messrs. Leffingwell, F. Rogers, Miss Lizzie Willmore, and Ballet.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.
BURLESQUE, VAUDEVILLE, and ACROBATIC Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU, (German Opera.) Leading character by Mr. Wachtel.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. Moulton, Miss Agnes Palmer, and Messrs. Leoni, Ronconi, Sarasate, and Rosini.

### The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum | 3 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year | 5 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) | 25 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year | 8 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) | 15 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) | 25 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year | 50 |
| The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed, one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

*The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the* TIMES, *containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the* TIMES *counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.*

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Emperor of Germany opened the Reichsrath in person, yesterday, and made a speech, expressing gratification with the progress of unification. On the subject of finances, he said the advances made by the different States would have to be paid out of the French indemnity. The Budget must provide for the expense of settling the Government of the territory acquired from France. A modification of the coinage for uniformity was suggested, and a line of communication to Italy through Switzerland, so controlled as to fairly secure consideration for the interests of Germany, was pointed to. Disturbances are reported in Corsica, which are ascribed to Bonapartist agencies. A great Republican meeting was held, yesterday, in Madrid, and resolutions opposing the present Government, and all forms of government not Republican, were adopted. The boldest sentiments, even to sympathy with the International Society, were uttered by the speakers. M. PICARD has been appointed French Minister to Italy, in place of the Count DE CHOISEUL, recalled. M. GUIZOT goes as French Minister to Greece. The appointment of M. FERRY as Minister to the United States has been withdrawn in deference to public opinion. An address has been issued by representative working men in England, demanding separation of Church and State in England. The address announces that meetings of working men will be held throughout the country in support of the movement. The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, which left this port for Liverpool Oct. 7, was off Cape Clear yesterday broken down. Steamers had gone to her assistance. A strong breeze was blowing, but not sufficient to excite any apprehensions for the steamer's safety.

*In all election districts the places of registry are open today from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Let every voter find out the address where the inspectors sit, and register without delay.*

### Will Gov. Hoffman Save New-York?

Gov. HOFFMAN has lately delivered some highly seasonable and judicious remarks about the source of and remedy for municipal corruption. At White Plains and elsewhere he has, without special reference to the condition of New-York City, shown that he had carefully observed and considered the degraded position into which an unscrupulous Ring of local politicians has dragged us. Gov. HOFFMAN has, it is true, taken no official action, and expressed no official opinion about the present crisis in our affairs. For this he can hardly be blamed. The gross frauds which have been lately unvailed, and the practical disorganization of the City Government which has followed their disclosure, are not unknown to him. But they have not been brought under his notice in such a form that he could take action upon them as Chief Magistrate of the State. After today, the excuse for reticence will no longer exist. A Committee consisting of a deputation from the Committee of Seventy will, by the time these lines meet the eye of the reader, be in Albany for the purpose of waiting upon the State Executive and laying before him the critical condition of affairs in New-York City. Long and cumbrous explanations will be perfectly unnecessary, in order to enable the Governor to understand the urgent need which exists for Executive interference. He has himself held the position of Mayor in New-York, and no one knows better than he how flimsy are the excuses of his contemptible successor for signing away the stolen millions of public money. Gov. HOFFMAN's name is at the foot of the Two per Cent. act, and he certainly did not sign it on the clear understanding that it was to furnish a cloak to unlimited fraud and reckless extravagance.

The Committee will not be called upon to remind the Governor of what are the responsibilities of the City officials who have so basely betrayed their trust. As a body representing the plundered tax-payers of this community, they will simply be required to claim from him the protection which his position enables him to afford, and which they can seek in no other quarter. On July 12, when our liberties were about to be basely surrendered at the dictation of a mob, Gov. HOFFMAN promptly and nobly remembered that the Constitution prescribes "that the Executive power shall be vested in the Governor," and "that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." The men whom he rebuked then, are the same whom he is called upon to save us from now. His proclamation and his action on July 12 earned him the gratitude of all good citizens, for it averted from our City the stain of a lasting disgrace. A still nobler task is open to him now, bringing with its discharge the certainty of a still higher reward. It is no partisan demand which will be made upon him. It will be pressed by men of both parties, and will be echoed even more loudly by the leading Democratic than by the Republican journals of the nation. He will be reminded that the public works of the commercial Metropolis of the Union have been brought to a stand-still because the men intrusted with their direction have stolen and squandered the money set apart for carrying them out. It will be brought under his notice that thousands of laboring men are in danger of being thrown out of employment and now find great difficulty in getting paid what they have wrought for, simply because the funds to which they were entitled have been used in the payment of an army of sinecurists, and in the discharge of fraudulent claims by contractors who have shared their gains with the men in power. It will be pointed out that, while the men who stand convicted of malfeasance in office remain where they are, the situation will grow daily worse, instead of better. The good name and the credit of New-York have been dragged in the dust, and while men who have been proven to be thieves retain the power of spending public money, the people will refuse to trust them with the means of further peculation.

The Governor is perfectly cognizant of the channels through which our City frauds have been conducted. It will hardly be necessary to point out to him that had our local rulers not felt that they were equally guilty with the chief fraudulent contractors, they would long ago have saved themselves from the force of public indignation by prosecuting the men who received at least one hundred dollars for every dollar they justly earned. If riot and murder were rampant in the City, and the authorities, instead of punishing the criminals, sided with and protected them, the Governor of the State could not hesitate for a single moment in calling out the militia to protect the outraged citizens. A perfectly parallel case exists at the present moment. Heads of Departments have been convicted of inciting to riot in order to divert attention from their dishonesty and extravagance. A gang of City robbers has been discovered, and the District-Attorney and the Corporation Counsel alike refrain from indicting them. The Mayor of the City neglects every duty, and devotes himself to the task of covering up fraud and obstructing the work of reform. The laws are *not* "faithfully executed," and now or never is the time for Gov. HOFFMAN to interpose his constitutional authority, and deliver our City Government from chaos and our citizens from plunder and the fear of violence. The greatest community of the western world anxiously awaits his decision.

### The Talk About "Riot."

The Tweed party are at present bent on securing the next Legislature. This they can do *only* by committing frauds at the ballot-box, and by false counting after the polls are closed. Part of their plan is to keep honest citizens from the polls by threats of violence. The machinery for this move is already being got ready. The men in one of the public departments are being secretly drilled every day—so we learn on authority which we find it impossible to doubt. The other morning a body of about 2,500 men marched down Fifth-avenue, paused at the house of Boss TWEED, and gave him three cheers—which a servant girl smilingly acknowledged from an upper window—and then marched on to have an interview with Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, and demand their money from him—money of which the Boss, for whom they had just cheered, had *helped to rob them*. There never was a more impudent—nor we must add, a more successful contrivance. The thieves set their victims at the men who exposed them, and said, "These are the people who robbed you." And the laborers at once allowed the thieves to escape.

This is trick number one. Trick number two is to get any journal which can be prevailed upon to support the Ring, openly or covertly, to accuse the persons who have been engaged in exposing the robbers, of "trying to incite a riot." Thus, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN is represented to be trying to stir up a riot. The Committee of Seventy are at the same game. The proprietors of this paper are also guilty. And a journal like the New-York *Tribune*, once powerful, but now bolstered up only by the shadow of a name, is not ashamed to lend itself to this particular trick. The crooked course which it has pursued all through this contest, and which has in every way injured it so much, leads it now to repeat an accusation which no one who is not an ass (to use its own language) or a knave could have made—namely, that we have boasted of our power to stir up a riot. Our readers are not all jaundiced politicians, and they can judge for themselves of the justice of this particular charge. We have no time to answer one-half of the preposterous slanders which the *Tribune* invents about us, or rakes up from the columns of HILTON's paper, solely for the purpose of giving support to its Tammany friends, who at this very moment are loading down its columns with advertisements. Let the *Tribune* go its own road to ruin. But this "dodge" of accusing us of stirring up a riot, because we have dared to expose the Tammany gang, must be thought a very shrewd one, or it would not be tried so often. With all the silly arrogance, bad taste, and childish misrepresentations which abound in the *Tribune*, it is slightly more sane on most subjects than the *Express*. That paper, too, joins in the howl at the TIMES. In our columns yesterday, there appeared the following remarks:

"Truth and justice do not always gain a fair hearing, but in this case we hope the laboring men will turn upon HILTON and his gang, and ask, 'What have you done with our money? How much of it did you get?'"

Will it be believed that these words are twisted by the *Express* into another attempt on the part of the TIMES to incite a riot? Is it not quite clear that our words convey nothing more, and were meant to convey nothing more, than the advice to the laboring men to ask HILTON & Co. what has become of their money?

But, it appears, we are to be prohibited even from saying this. The men in HILTON's department are being drilled, and if you dare to remonstrate with HILTON, he will accuse you of "inciting a riot." The *Tribune*, with its mean jealousies and utter want of all principle, takes up the handful of mud, and flings it with the ardor which comes by nature to a narrow mind soured by disappointment. Does the *Tribune* seriously suppose it can recover its lost ground by multiplying falsehoods about the TIMES? Is that the way to regain the respect of its old readers, who have left it in disgust at its lukewarmness in the present contest against convicted thieves?

The public cannot but look with contempt upon the attempt of the *Tribune* to draw off attention from the Ring by creating a newspaper quarrel. Let the *Tribune* continue to do the dirty work of its Hank Smith alliances—the public will continue to do its best to defeat the whole gang, and as for those who are responsible for the exposures of Tammany, they must continue to bear the abuse of Tammany's henchmen. The all-important thing is to win this fight, and that can only be done by excessive care. Those who should be our friends are betraying us. The *Tribune* has never done anything but throw cold water on this contest—now it is proceeding a step further, and screams out hysterical abuse of everybody who has had the audacity to call for justice against the whole Tammany gang. There is no help to be looked for in that quarter. But if the people stand firm, it will matter very little what cantankerous newspapers do. If any disturbances are projected on the day of election, or at any other time, they will know who is responsible for them. No amount of lying will induce them to ascribe that responsibility to the TIMES, which has sought for reform by lawful means alone, but which at the same time has warned HILTON & Co. that if they try to raise a riot they will be the first to suffer.

### Elect No Dishonest Republicans.

We have already taken occasion to urge upon the Republican Party throughout the State the importance of putting forward thoroughly honest men as candidates for the next Legislature. There is no disguising the fact that Albany legislation is the source of a great part of the official corruption that has been brought to light in this City. The Tammany Ring has had its agents and lobbyists hanging about the Capitol every Winter for years past, to assist in its work of legislative bribery and fraud; and, with the aid of a united delegation of its tools representing this City, it has been enabled to shape legislation to suit its own purposes. Nor is the Republican Party wholly without blame. While the Democratic members of the Legislature have been, without exception, the subservient tools of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, and have voted in a body for every corrupt measure concocted by the "Ring," it is also true that there have been for years past a greater or less number of faithless Republicans who have dishonored their party and disgraced themselves by corrupt alliances with the enemy in the way of "log-rolling" legislation, and sometimes by the downright sale of their votes for money.

The leading Democratic paper in the State, while admitting the crimes of its party leaders, has added to their infamy by charging, as an excuse for their robberies, that the money stolen by them from the tax-payers of this City has been used to buy up Republicans in the Legislature. The truth is, that where one Republican has sold his vote to the Ring, a dozen Democrats have done the same thing, for the legislation usually sought for by the Tammany thieves was well understood to be of a private and not of a party character, and Democrats, no less than Republicans, refused to vote for their bills unless paid for so doing. But the Republican Party cannot afford to be represented in the Legislature by *any* men of this stamp, even though they should number only one to ten of their opponents. The Democratic Party, by its late action in State Convention, has openly announced its continued alliance and fellowship with the official knaves whose crimes have startled the whole civilized world, and the people have nothing to hope for from that quarter. To the Republican Party, alone, can they look, in the present emergency, for aid in stemming the tide of legislative corruption and official malfeasance that threatens to engulf the State and bankrupt its Treasury.

We again urge upon Republicans everywhere to put in nomination for the next Legislature only such men as have the full confidence of their constituents, and who will reflect credit upon the party to which they belong. If men known or suspected of corrupt practices in previous Legislatures succeed in getting a renomination, let honest Republicans refuse to support them. It is even better that Democrats should be elected in Republican districts, than that the Republican Party should bear the odium of sending thieves and bribe-takers to the Legislature. If the Democrats prove corrupt, as they most likely will, their party, and not ours, will have to take the responsibility. We have already expressed our opinion of the nomination of Mr. MATTHEW P. BEMUS in Chautauqua County, and we hope he will be defeated. There may be and doubtless are, or will be, other candidates nominated by Republican Conventions who are unworthy the support of true Republicans; and, wherever this shall be the case, we trust that they will receive the fitting rebuke of an ignominious defeat from their constituents.

### The Republican Inspectors of Election.

The *Tribune*, in its eagerness to assist its friends, fully "indorses" the Republican Inspectors whom Mayor HALL has appointed in the Second Assembly District. As they were appointed on the recommendation of MARK LANIGAN and HENRY SMITH, everybody would naturally suppose that the *Tribune* would approve of them. Without making any "libelous statements" we can make the following comments on the Inspectors:

JOHN CONNORS, alias Jakey, is not a Republican, and never pretended to be. Was President of the William Walsh Association, and a prize-fighter.

JOHN W. O'CONNOR, an officer of the Court of Sessions.

JOHN CONIGAN, a Democrat. Always votes once at least.

JOHN VINT. Was inspector last year and ordered the United States Supervisor and inspectors out of the room.

THOMAS CUMMINS, cousin to Alderman COMAN. Broken on the Police.

JOHN HEANEY, under Board of Works.

RAYMOND CONDEN, has not voted Republican ticket for some years.

BENJ. B. MALLORY, known as a "kurfist." Arrested for stabbing several times.

LORENZO CASEY does not live in the District.

WILLIAM GLENDENNING, a well-known Democrat.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, member of Walter Roche Club; keeps a low groggery.

WALLACE GREEN, an inspector last year, and allowed another person to vote on his (GREEN's) name.

Does any one expect such men as these to prevent illegal voting? And yet the *Tribune* supports them. Let people draw their own conclusions from these facts.

### Relief for the Poor.

The charity so bounteously poured forth on Chicago suggests some attention to the wants of our own poor during the coming Winter. In one respect at least, for a long time to come, the poor man will be better off in Chicago than here. For there, at least, he will not lack employment. The fire, cruel and relentless as it has been, brought at least this compensation. The ruined city must be restored, and this renewal will, for many months, afford abundance of well-paid work to willing hands. In this respect this overwhelming calamity may almost be regarded as a benefit to a portion at least of the community on which it has seemed to bear so hardly. But for our own poor there is no such doubtful alleviation in prospect, and Heaven forbid that there should be. If the Winter is to be as long and severe as many weather-wise prophets have predicted, it is not too soon to begin to organize measures for the prompt assistance or relief of those among us to whom Winter is a name synonymous with suffering and want.

Especially should that large class be regarded, in whom refinement and education, perhaps previous affluence, embitter the woes of poverty. It is just this class, most deserving as they are, who are least likely to seek or to receive help. From anything in the shape of alms their instincts revolt at once, while it is often difficult for them to procure remunerative labor. Women particularly—and there are many such in our City who are as cultivated as they are poor, are subjected to countless hardships and indignities in the effort to procure an honorable livelihood. For such as these, to name one among many devices that might profitably be used, an establishment on the plan of the London Association for the Sale of Work by Ladies of Limited Means would prove of very great utility. The Association acts as a medium of communication between the buyers and producers of those elegant little trifles in lace embroidery and crochet work, which ladies delight in and manufacture best. These are sold for a reasonable profit at the shop of the Association, where also orders are received and distributed. Such an institution, conducted on a reasonable basis and charging only fair prices for good work, would obviously be the means of doing a vast deal of good. In Chicago, too, where so many families have been reduced at once from wealth to a condition bordering on destitution the plan would doubtless be productive of most beneficial results.

### A Hint for the Prevention of Election Frauds.

Mayor HALL has refused to allow honest citizens to have any voice in the choice of inspectors of election. A majority of the inspectors who are to count the vote which is to decide whether or not New-York City is to remain in the hands of thieves, are the same men who, in 1870, when the check put upon them by the presence of the United States supervisors was withdrawn, began to count falsely. This they did in the Sixth Ward, and generally wherever the United States officials chanced to be absent or off their guard. The Mayor says that he has only discretion to appoint 270 new inspectors, and probably a few more before election, to fill vacancies which have occurred or may occur by reason of sickness, death, declination, or other causes, or *unsuitableness*.

It is by the agency of bought and knavish inspectors that the Ring has been enabled to keep its tight grip upon the throat of New-York. The inspectors of 1870, reselected by the Mayor in 1871, were willing, last year, to be made tools of Tammany, but the United States supervisors, by their watch over them, prevented twenty thousand fraudulent votes from being counted in the Democratic majority. This was the number less the vote which was thrown for the Democrats in the previous election, though the Republican vote was full as large as in that election. The United States officers would have prevented more fraud had they been empowered to supervise the counting of ballots thrown for other than national officers, but their duties ceased when the canvass for the State and City ticket began, and Mayor HALL's inspectors had then everything their own way. HAGGERTY is charged with having counted falsely 150 votes for Tammany, and would be now under arrest upon that charge were he not locked up in the Tombs for the burglary in the Controller's office. The party of Reform must control the next Legislature. It is to be done, if at all, by vigilance at the polls. Let the Council of Political Reform, Committee of Seventy, and Republicans, appoint three citizens "without fear and without reproach" to attend each polling place in their own district on each day of registration, and on the day of election, to keep a sharp look-out for fraud. Let them be provided with a blank book and pencil to take down the name of every man who registers in the district as an elector, or is sworn in under the new law without having been registered, and keep the list which he thus obtains for reference until after the election.

Let the Committee who may have the matter in charge compare the totals of these lists with the vote cast in each district, and see if they tally. If after the election there is the least ground for belief that the inspectors of election counted falsely, let a call be made for affidavits, as in Connecticut last Spring, from those living in the district canvassed by the suspected inspectors who have voted the Anti-Tammany ticket. Honest men will respond, and should it appear that the false inspectors have counted a hundred votes on the side to which but fifty by right belongs, then will the fraud be brought home, and the State Legislature will be forced to take cognizance of such evidence. It is certainly impossible that New-York City can be so corrupt as to allow itself, by a fair vote, to be again represented in the Legislature by men whose frauds and crimes have been so well and thoroughly exposed. If there is a Tammany triumph at the polls in November, it may be safely set down as having been secured by a fraudulent vote, and in such an event this system of checks may be instrumental in driving the scoundrels out of their seats.

## MINOR TOPICS.

The New-York *Standard* asks, in an article which we quote elsewhere, "Where is Gov. FENTON?" What is *he* doing toward making sure of a victory for the right next month? Senator CONKLING has made a very able speech—which, by the by, the *Tribune* was obliged to mutilate. But Senator FENTON is silent. Better that, perhaps, than make such a speech as he did just before the election last Fall—a speech designed to convey the impression to Republican voters that the defeat of their cause was certain. Then the *Standard* asks, "What has the *Tribune* done in this canvass?" Why, told a score or two of lies about the TIMES, and followed it with systematic and idiotic misrepresentation. Is not that enough?

"A young man's letter," in another column, describes with great spirit the writer's experience in politics in this City, and he asks to be shown a way in which he can now be of service. His experience is not a novel one. The "machinery" of the Republican Party in most cities, has fallen into the hands of men who devote their time to, and get their living from, managing it. While the great mass of the party, taking the country through, is honest and pure enough to neutralize the evils flowing from this fact, it is, nevertheless, a fact of great importance. It can only be removed by an adequate civil service reform. Such a reform can be helped by our correspondent by relentlessly voting against every "machine" politician whom he believes to be corrupt, and never voting for any man whom he does not believe to be fit for office, and by urging on all his friends to combine in such action. This will not reform the abuse this Fall or next, but it is the one thing absolutely necessary ever to reform it. It is the slow process by which we shall, after awhile, get men in our Legislative bodies who will give us the reform of the civil service which we need. Meanwhile, we believe our correspondent can safely vote, and use all his influence, for such men as Messrs. SCRIBNER and BARLOW, on the Republican State ticket, with a reasonable hope of thereby promoting the reform of Municipal and State abuses. In regard to Legislative nominations we shall speak as they are made, and we shall not forget that while all political good is attained by degrees, we have no right to ask citizens to vote for men whom they cannot trust to do the work of the office sought for by them.

The most zealous and faithful ally the *Tribune* has had in its attacks on the honest Republicans of this City, and its defense of the "Hank" Smith General Committee, has been the *Sunday Mercury*. That paper has echoed all the *Tribune* slanders against Republicans, and copied with delight all its defenses of the Tammany thieves. So grateful was it for the services rendered to its party by the *Tribune*, that when HORACE GREELEY started on his stumping tour for the Presidency out West, the *Mercury* regretted his departure with tears in its eyes, and said: "As an honest and much-abused Radical, as well as a fellow-editor, we wish him success." Yesterday the *Tribune*, in speaking of the renomination of Senator CAULDWELL, one of the editors of the *Mercury*, says that the "*Sunday Mercury* is the most shamelessly profligate sheet that ever pandered to and stimulated the debauchery and depravity of our City." Seeing that the *Mercury* has done little else of late but reprint the scurrility of the *Tribune* and praise its editor, we are inclined to indorse the verdict of "H. G."

No careful observer can doubt that the feeling for restoring the Empire gains strength in France. The shifting tone of some of the Paris journals is one sign of it, and the letters of correspondents to the London Press are full of similar tokens. A banquet took place at Satory by last accounts, and some officers present cried "Vive l'Empereur." They were sent at once to the Army of the Loire, which is supposed to be more Republican than any other. Opposition newspapers call the movement the "Bonapartist conspiracy," but if, as a late writer observes, "half of France is conspiring against the other half," the legitimate significance of the phrase is somewhat modified. The establishment of *L'Ordre*, which openly urges the restoration of the Empire in Paris, and the conceded election of M. ROUHER to the Assembly, are facts the meaning of which cannot well be disputed.

The officers of Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, have established a depot in their Sunday-school room at which supplies will be received for the Chicago sufferers. Cast-off or other clothing of every description will be very acceptable, and contributions of under-clothing and shoes for women and children are especially solicited. The rector and committee of members of this church will visit Chicago in person, and Subcommittees which have been collecting funds for this end may wisely take the opportunity to send either cash or judiciously-purchased articles by these trustworthy hands. We would suggest to the Committee of Christ Church, and to others of similar charitable disposition, that, as large tracts of Wisconsin and Michigan have also been ravaged by fire, and infinite misery and want have been entailed thereby, it might be well, while acting munificently by Chicago, not altogether to forget the needy and afflicted elsewhere.

Grace Greenwood contributes to our columns today another very interesting sketch of life in Colorado. Her account of the Fair at Denver will amuse every reader; and it will be seen that our correspondent had an opportunity of studying what the farmers in that district can do with their land. Our correspondent's remarks on the popular feeling in Colorado relative to the difficulty of obtaining admission as a State, are deserving of serious attention.

### Personal.

Mr. COQUEREL's lectures to-night on the "Seige of Paris" will doubtless draw all lovers of eloquence, admirers of philanthropy, or seekers after light upon the French situation, to the Cooper Union at 8 o'clock. As M. COQUEREL was in Paris all the time, and an active alleviator of the misery of the seige, as he personally shared the hunger, anxiety and humiliation of those terrible weeks, he is able, with his vivid perceptions, his lively memory, and his picturesque imagination, to reproduce his experience in a way to fascinate and inform all hearers. His English is just enough distinguished by a French accent to heighten the charm of his oratory. All who have heard him unite in admiration of his genius, earnestness and eloquence. He is a hearty Republican, and throws much light upon the political prospects of France. Go, by all means, and hear him.

## CHINA.

### Frightful Ravages by Typhoons—Ten Thousand Square Miles Submerged—The Rinderpest.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11, via SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—There have been typhoons on the China coast. Many vessels have been dismasted and two lost. The China and Japan Treaty, which has been signed at Pekin, is said to be an exact copy of the United States Treaty. The high water at Hankow has caused fears of the city being overflowed. The pilot-boat *Golden Gate* has been lost with Pilot DRUDERS on board. There has been a great flood at Tien-tsin, and it is estimated that 10,000 square miles are under water. There is in consequence great suffering. United States Minister LOWE is at Shanghai en route for Pekin. A terrible typhoon has occurred at Hong Kong. Three ships were dismasted and one lost and hundreds of Chinese drowned. A United States naval hospital is to be built at Yokahama. The United States steamer *Benicia* has gone to Hancow. The ship *Golden State* has sailed for New-York. The crew had a row, and the second mate, CHARLES BROWN, was stabbed, and is lying dangerously wounded in the hospital. The Shansin Fan excitement, at Hankow, has been suppressed; politically all is quiet in the city. The City Hall at Hong Kong was struck by lightning. The rinderpest has appeared at Mongolia. The deliveries of black tea are 1 000,000 pounds more than at the same date last year.

## THE FENIAN RAID.

### O'Neil Acquitted Through a Legal Informality.

PEMBINA, OCT. 14, via MOORHEAD, Oct. 15.

The United States Commissioner discharged O'NEIL, DONOHUE, DONNELLY and CURLEY, yesterday, deciding that the Court had no jurisdiction, the offense having been committed in Canada. Evidence of the Canadian officials who saw O'NEIL's party cross the line is rejected from legal informality in producing the witnesses. Col. WHEATON retains the arms and ammunition. O'NEIL's party return to St. Paul.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

### Steinway Hall.

MRS. MOULTON'S FIRST CONCERT.

That Steinway Hall was well filled last night, that the taste and fashion of New-York were richly represented, that Mrs. MOULTON was received with enthusiasm and applauded to the echo, may all be regarded as foregone conclusions. There are people upon whom fortune seems bent on lavishing her choicest caresses; for whose feet she prepares velvet and primroses; for whose brows the wreath of triumph; and for whose hearts the splendid intoxication of universal homage. Such bounties may appear to overlap any possible desert. Even *Othello's* "entire and perfect chrysolite" could scarcely merit them. Yet cases occur, both in and out of the world of art, in which they are not begrudged; and if we look narrowly and analyse such cases we shall find that cavil has been disarmed by appeals to the sympathies and by taking captive the imagination. The fair songstress who first met her public last night as a professed artist strikes us at every turn as one of these cherished idols of fortune. She is "queen by the gold on her head" as truly as the poet's mistress whose brow was kissed by the sun. Her regal power is owned at once, and that without a murmur, if not without a sigh. In a word, there is about Mrs. MOULTON a strong fascination, which is felt before she opens her lips at all, and which afterward is hardly to be resisted.

Perhaps this implies that Mrs. MOULTON owes more to personal magnetism and less to the mastery of her art than we mean to convey; and perhaps suspicion regarding the stress of the former might well at first warp the judgment of practiced observers. We hasten, therefore, to say that without any such magnetism at all, Mrs. MOULTON might be a fine, even if a much less sympathetic artist; and that we have never seen any first appearance whatever so curiously free from the characteristic blemishes of such occasions. The lady came upon the stage with that simple grace which commonly takes so long to acquire, and, with the faintest, evanescent sign of timidity, sang at once as if she had been used to face crowds in a vast hall for years. As the programme of this interesting occasion has appeared in none of the advertisements, we place it on record:

PART I.

Overture, "Semiramide" ........ Rossini
The ORCHESTRA.
1. Largo al Factotum, "Barbiere" ........ Rossini
Signor RONCONI.
2. Fantasia, "Martha" ........ Sarasate
Signor SARASATE.
3. Bel Raggio, "Semiramide" ........ Rossini
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON.
4. Romanza, "Faust" ........ Gounod
Signor LEONI.
5. Ave Maria, with violin obligato ........ Gounod
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON.

PART II.

Overture, "Gazza Ladra" ........ Rossini
The ORCHESTRA.
6. Connais-tu le Pays, "Mignon" ........ Thomas
Miss PALMER.
7. Duo, "Elisir d'Amore" ........ Donizetti
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON and Signor RONCONI.
8. Andante and Finale, Concerto ........ Mendelssohn
Signor SARASATE.
9. Cavatina, "Betley" ........ Donizetti
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON.
10. Duo, "Una Sera d'Amore" ........ Campana
Miss PALMER and Signor LEONI.
Grand March.

Mrs. MOULTON rendered "Bel Raggio" as we have not heard it before in a concert-room. Her purity and volume of tone, the surpassing finish of her execution, the amazing facility and unexceptionable elegance of her florid passages deserved and gained unmixed admiration. In response to the earnest demand of her auditors, Mrs. MOULTON then sang a French *chansonette*, with an archness and gaiety in admirable contrast with her opening effort. Signor RONCONI was heartily welcomed, and trolled forth the well-worn "Largo al Factotum" with much of his old voice and all of his old humor and fire. In the "Ave Maria," set to meet the best qualities of her voice, Mrs. MOULTON again won the hearty suffrage of her public, and the first part ended in quite a blaze of enthusiasm. Signor PABLO SARASATE, of whom we should like to write more fully when more space is at command, proved himself an artist of high rank, and was heartily encouraged. The second part of the entertainment was, as regards plaudits and universal satisfaction, a repetition of the first; and the opinion was generally expressed at the close that Mrs. MOULTON had made, in all respects, a great success.

Of all past singers, Mrs. MOULTON undoubtedly most recalls the traditions of MALIBRAN. The voice is a mezzo-soprano of exquisite melodiousness, sweet rather than strong, although of strength sufficient, very even in an extended range, and producing, when first heard, the kind of strange thrill of admiring exultation wrought by the first glorious bloom of Spring flowers, or the first view of a sublime landscape. What is the secret of this? Simply the revelation of a capacity for passion; a revelation conveyed by the most perfect of musical instruments, whose natural beauty has been brought to the rarest perfection without being hardened and worn away by the educating attritions. It is nonsense to style Mrs. MOULTON an amateur. She is already an artist in the fullest sense, since she can not only stand the test of rigid technical examination, but possesses the more splendid gifts that neither experience nor the most elaborate culture and labor can alone confer. Doubtless, she may improve upon herself, and we greatly mistake her if she does not feel that she should try. But Mrs. MOULTON, as she is, brings far more to delight and to teach into the concert-room than many a singer of long-won repute and extensive following. There are singers in plenty who can "execute;" the rarity is to find a singer whose execution has a soul behind it; and between some of these artists and Mrs. MOULTON, there is much the same difference that exists between a musical-box and a sky-lark.

It is easy to comprehend, after hearing this very gifted lady, how the veteran *maestro*, after the same experience, should have exclaimed, "*Voilà la voix!*"—should have said that this was the voice that sang to him in imagination while he was composing. With such a voice he would have endowed his *Mathilde*, and it alone, even without the singular personal beauty that accompanies it, would have warranted the passion of *Arnoldo*. Of Mrs. MOULTON's probable success on the operatic stage we are only able to form plausible conjectures; but of her triumph in the concert room there can be no two competent opinions. Indeed, if the sympathetic and spiritual qualities of vocalism are to be assigned their true relative place and value, Mrs. MOULTON in this field might almost be called "The Singer" in the sense conveyed by the Greeks, who, when they said "The Poet" meant HOMER, and when they said "The Poetess" meant SAPPHO.

### Musical.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The pressure upon our columns prevents us from offering a much longer record of the performance of "Don Juan" at the Academy, last evening, than a mention of its general effectiveness. MOZART's music suffers somewhat from being wedded to English words, but it is done ample justice to when interpreted by English singers such as Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. VAN ZANDT, and Mr. TOM KARL, while the added efforts of Miss CLARA DORIA, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL and Mr. AYNSLEY COOKE suggest a very satisfying *ensemble*. To write of the beauty of Mme. ROSA's voice, or of the breadth of her style, would be quite superfluous at this late day, and the news that she sang, as *Donna Elvira*, the often-omitted letter duet is tidings that the recital was full of color and expression, and technically faultless. Mme. VAN ZANDT rendered "Batti, batti," with abundant piquancy, and "Vedrai carino" with a charm acknowledged by an enthusiastic encore. Mr. KARL's air, "Il mio tesoro," had equal appreciation. Of the trio, of the grand finale of the first act, and of the sestett, we need only say that they were capitally done. To-night Mme. VAN ZANDT will sing in "Maritana."

ITALIAN OPERA.

Miss NILSSON sang in "La Traviata," in Boston, last night. Her *debut* in opera, in this city, to be made at the Academy of Music on Monday next, will be effected in "Lucia di Lammermoor."....Herr WACHTEL and Mme. PAREPA-

ROSA will sing in "Il Trovatore," in Italian, at the Academy, on Saturday evening. The sale of seats will be commenced on Thursday.

### Dramatic.

"MACBETH" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Miss CUSHMAN appeared last night in the character of *Lady Macbeth* for the first time in ten years. Mr. CRESWICK played *Macbeth* and Mr. D. W. WALLER *Macduff*. The house was moderately filled by a not very enthusiastic audience, and it was only after the sleep-walking scene that a feeble call brought Miss CUSHMAN before the curtain, where only the ghost of that applause awaited her that in the old time used to greet the most famous part of a famous performance. Whatever faults may be found with the acting of the greatest tragic actress—we might almost say the greatest tragic actor—that America has produced, it can never be said of her that she is wanting in originality of conception. She is one of the makers of manners; she is not a copy, vigorous or feeble, of the manners of any other. Time with his stealing steps, may pass his hand over her hair and streak its dark with gray; he may dull the fire of her eye, and veil that most sympathetic voice, but to the last, something would be left of the essential fire with which she used to set our hearts aglow, and the intellect that has informed so many characters with life would still create and still interpret, as long as the body would obey her imperious and exacting will. Last night she justified what we are saying by the clear and vigorous setting forth of her interpretation of a part which in her prime taxed her powers to the utmost, and which in all its essential elements was yet the same now that it was ten years ago. The woman is not the same; the body is not now the servant it once was to her spirit; but the spirit is as high, the intellect as bright, the memory as retentive as ever, while that justness of judgment which was always, to our thinking, her chief excellence, has grown stronger and clearer, if that were possible, with years. But we will not conceal that Miss CUSHMAN does not seem to us entirely great in the character which among her personations of SHAKESPEARE'S masterpieces, has been considered by the general public as her noblest achievement. With her reading of the part, he must be a fastidious critic who could find much fault. She is the only actor that we in America have known who represents the *Lady Macbeth* that SHAKESPEARE drew the only one whose interpretation does not make of that character a psychological monster. Whoever has studied most diligently, most thoughtfully what SHAKESPEARE wrote, will find that Miss CUSHMAN'S interpretation opens a new prospect and invites him with persuasive authority to new study and new investigation. No, it is not in her reading that this great actress makes us doubt—it is in her personal ability to set the mighty Queen of Hell before us, that we find her wanting. She cannot displace the figure of SIDDONS with which tradition has filled our imagination; there are certain gestures, certain movements that, painful as it is to us to write the word, vulgarize her presentation of a part in which, if we could close our eyes and listen to her voice alone, we should feel that she is almost perfect. We cannot do more than hint our objection; it is not gracious on this occasion to do more than hint at a fault, especially when it is too late to mend it, but it is a fault that has always marred for us an otherwise noble performance. If we may speak frankly, we should say that the apathy of the audience last night found its natural explanation in the *Macbeth* of Mr. CRESWICK. Such a performance of this character it has never been our misfortune to see on any stage. It seems too much to say, but we think we are justified in affirming that out of three points made by SHAKESPEARE, Mr. CRESWICK missed two, and that he never on any occasion laid the stress on the right word. It was a curious, but painful study, and left us in a bewildered state of wonder as to the sources of Mr. CRESWICK'S reputation. This gentleman's face is wanting in power and expression; his voice is thick, and his gestures conventional or unmeaning, and it seems impossible to goad him into action. Not until the sword-fight with *Macduff* did he seem to wake up to his work, but we may give him this praise, that nothing in his play became him like the leaving it. Mr. WALLER'S *Macduff* has good points, and if he would trust more in the power of simple nature, and forbear rant altogether, he would be a better actor.

We wish we had more time to speak of the admirable way in which the play was put upon the stage. It was a great relief to miss the Witch dance and music that deformed the performance in the old time, and the Witches themselves were better than they used to be, though they showed little sense of the music there is in their grim catalogue of ingredients for their cauldron. For the first time, too, we had the part of the *Porter* restored to its place, and very well did Mr. R. CHARLES present the only character in the play to whom SHAKESPEARE permits a little mirth—the one gleam of humor, and that rather a dreary one, in what is else all gloom.

### What are Senator Fenton and the Tammany Republicans Doing?

*From the New-York Standard, Oct. 16.*

There is no reason why the Republicans should not carry New-York. There is a spirit of resistance to the Democracy in the land. The contest between the two representative Administrations—that of Tammany and that of GRANT—is too marked for the people to hesitate. In Ohio, notwithstanding the local quarrels about the Senatorships; in Pennsylvania, with a disorganized party in Philadelphia, an unpopular and inefficient State Administration, and suspected corruption in many counties—these have been triumphs as marked as any gained during the excitement of the war. Here in New-York the Democratic Party is in revolt against Tammany, even as eminent a leader as Mr. TILDEN making public declaration that he will not support Mr. TWEED'S local nominations. We should have the State Republican by twenty thousand. We should not be surprised to see it go Democratic by a very small majority.

There is very little real organization; very little apparent work. Mr. CONKLING, with characteristic eloquence and intrepidity, has opened the canvass in a remarkable speech. Mr. CONKLING is a great man, has prodigious capacity for oratory, and is always welcome to the people. But Mr. CONKLING alone cannot make this canvass.

Where is Gov. FENTON? He has had many honors from the Republican Party. He has great influence. Behind him is a large following of friends. His work in the canvass now would have rare value. Is it possible that because of a quarrel about discipline and Federal appointments, Gov. FENTON will pout in his tent when the battle is on, and take no heed of the fray? Whether the Convention did well or ill, his friends accepted its decision, and they owe it to honor and common party fealty to come out and work. Let Gov. FENTON do this, or no longer hold the office of Senator, given to him by Republican votes.

Where is Mr. GREELEY? He is not wont to rest while the armies are contending. He edits a newspaper, to the support of which many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid by the Republican Party. He is an officer of the party and has weight in its councils. Yet what has the *Tribune* done in this canvass? Its most conspicuous efforts have been made to show that Mr. SWEENY—a leader of Tammany—is a model city officer, and that Mr. MURPHY—a leader of the Republicans, and as old and consistent a member of the party as Mr. GREELEY himself—should be in prison. Is this the way to win a canvass? If any man but Mr. GREELEY were doing it, we should bear the cry of treason in every column of the *Tribune*. The party has a right to expect better things from Mr. GREELEY. We know that he wants to defeat GRANT; that through his immediate representative he was a bolter from the State Convention in company with men whom he had denounced as the spies and slaves of Tammany. But his dislike to GRANT is no reason for his disloyalty to the party; and if his immediate representative was induced by Mr. LANIGAN and others to behave as foolishly as a yearling heifer, he has only to disown the pranks of his simple-minded henchman and walk right into the thickest of the fight. We do not know Mr. GREELEY'S immediate or ultimate purposes in this canvass. But he cannot afford to ignore this canvass or betray it, and many good Republicans censure him for not doing one thing or the other.

Whatever the quarrels may be in New-York City, the country has no concern with them. The country sees that upon the issue presented by GRANT'S Administration, and the crimes of Tammany, New-York may be carried as decisively as Ohio and Pennsylvania. And woe to the men, however illustrious or powerful, who permit their griefs or disappointed ambitions to weaken their zeal now. The Republicans can carry New-York, if they mean to do it. But they have not shown their faith by their works as yet.

### Cause and Effect.

*From the Brooklyn Eagle.*

The *Tribune* calls a contemporary the oyster-plant of journalism. That is nothing to the Tammany "plant" of journalism—a "plant" the "honest" Hank SMITH Republican *Tribune* has found so productive that, even in this darkest hour of the Ring, it is enabled to print today no less that seven columns of Tammany advertisements received from OAKEY HALL & Co.

## NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DENVER, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1871.

On coming down from the mountains, I found the great *Fair* in full blast. On the second day there was some very exciting trotting-matches between *Colorado Chief* and *Richard the Third*. If the horses were not quite equal to *Dexter* and *Goldsmith Maid*, our crowd was quite as enthusiastic as a Long Island crowd could be, and bets were lively. I observed one venerable man betting with a small boy, in an instructive moral way, and when his horse won he pocketed the little fellow's three cents "with a smile that was child-like and bland." There was some good running of handsome horses, but how restive and fiery they were, and how many men it took to hold them, ridden by gayly-costumed young jockeys, quite in the style of our pious ancestors. There were mule races, wild and laughable, and on the last two days "the Ancient Tournament," and racing by "friendly Utes." In the Tournament appeared gay young knights, gorgeously appareled, of all known and unknown orders, who, with gleaming lances tilted gallantly not at one another, but at rings suspended over the track, before the judges' stand—and a Scotch knight, a modest youth of seventeen summers, having borne off the most rings, was at last declared victor, and crowned with a resplendent wreath which he afterward, under the direction of the herald, or marshal, placed on the fair head of his chosen "queen of love and beauty," all of which was very fine and feudal, and suggested Ivanhoe, and Eglinton, and Ashby.

The Indians were to race for two dazzling prizes—a saddle and a bridle, manufactured especially to suit their sumptuous taste. They were a rather melancholy band of Utes, mounted on sorry ponies, and some came on the ground accompanied by their squaws and pappooses, wearing like them an appearance the reverse of festive. The Ute is of a squat figure and of a broad blank countenance. It is difficult to tell the mounted braves from the wild belles who gallop through the streets with them, for alike they wear rouge and ear-rings, part their back hair and ride astride. With my advanced ideas on the woman question, I have been gratified at this indication of natural equality—gratified to see that the noble red woman so nearly resembles the stern lord whose burdens and blows she bears; that her countenance is marked, equally with his, by that lofty stoicism and quick sensibility, that princely pride and native modesty, that keen-eyed sagacity and childlike trustfulness, that matchless subtlety and fearless honesty, that iron resolve and plastic gentleness, which we read of in the pleasing romances of COOPER and the Peace Commissioners.

The first preparation made for the race, by the Indian competitors, was the stripping off of saddles and all unnecessary ornaments from their ponies, and the discarding of a large portion of their own classic drapery. It was an audacious undress parade. The ponies thus lightened, ran astonishingly well, and the prizes were borne off by the victors in stolid triumph. All the Indians, to my surprise, rode in solemn silence. I was afterward told that the usual savage yell had been prohibited by the marshal. It was one of the reserved rights of the civilized Caucasian crowd, and you would not have known theirs from the native article.

In the next day's race, one of the two best ponies balked, when about half round the course, and the singular sight was presented of the rider of the other horse pulling up, and waiting till his rival should be able to go on. Here is a fact for the philanthropists and a lesson to the Christian jockey.

Just before the Indians started on the first race it was perceived that the iron tournament rings hanging over the track had not been removed. They were hastily taken down, and, perhaps, a sad accident averted. Ah, had the danger been overlooked—had the poor Indian, ever the victim of "Rings," dashed out his brains against one of these, what a sensation it would have created in exalted Eastern circles—what a story would have gone forth of the unsuspecting Ute, decoyed into the fair-grounds, and "butchered to make a *Denver* holiday."

There was the usual display of lady equestrianism—a good deal of solemn cantering around the track, and up and down before those awful judges—and all was very proper and common-place, except the performances of a certain young lady, who rode "a bare-back act" on a spirited white horse, which she sat with the utmost ease and dignity, and managed admirably. Unlearned in the mysterious ways of Fair Committees, I supposed that here was, of course, the "elect lady," who would take the first prize by acclamation. But she did not take it—nor the second—nor the third. I should have liked to set those inscrutable judges, and that gay young man, the marshal, each on a bare-backed, high-mettled steed, and I would have compelled them to ride sidewise and incumbered with a long heavy skirt. After galloping and caracoling about that course for a few times, I think their respect for such performances would have increased. But, perhaps, they thought bare-back riding something unfeminine and reformatory, and were of the opinion that the side-saddle was one of the sacred emblems of a model woman's lop-sided sphere. But, for all that, I hold the lady displayed rare horsewomanship.

I have dwelt much on the equine character of this great occasion, because, like most State and County Fairs nowadays, it was little more than a grand horse-show, with an agricultural attachment, and some original and ab-original features.

Still, the buildings devoted to farm products and mineral specimens, were always crowded, and were to me by far the most interesting departments. I had seen elsewhere as grand-looking stock, but nowhere on earth had I ever beheld such immense, such Brobdignagian vegetables. Think of early potatoes, sound and sweet to the core, weighing six pounds apiece! Consider a turnip, weighing twenty-two pounds! Bring your mind up to a cabbage of fifty pounds! Shudder before an awful blood-beet of sixteen pounds, and make obeisance before a pumpkin actually weighing 130 pounds! I really reverence that pumpkin, that mountain avalanche of Summer sunshine. I would make a pulpit of it, or the platform of a Woman's Rights Convention, or put it to some other sacred and dignified use. Think of Spanish cucumbers by the yard, and wheat, oats and barley more than six feet tall. You need not be surprised to have a Colorado friend write to you from this ranch in this this wise: "Sitting in the cool shade of a stalk of barley growing by my door."

In examining some beautiful specimens of grains, I fell into conversation with the exhibitor and producer, a fine-looking ranchman, named EVERETT, an intelligent, thoughtful, independent farmer from Ohio, where "they make 'em;" and the story of his first enterprises and struggles of a Colorado ranch was more interesting to me than the most thrilling novel by MARY J. HOLMES or HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The display of gold and silver ores was astonishing, and must have been very tempting to one who would "make haste to be rich," knowing not through what weary, painful days, with what wasting fever-dreams, what sickness of "hope deferred," the sky vein is followed to its deep, dark, secret lair, and by what fierce toil its precious prey is torn from its granite jaws.

After all, the finest part of the show, affording the most interesting studies to me, was the crowd of people. Such an immense gathering, and augmenting on each of the fine days of rural revelry—and such infinite variety. There were the rich and fashionable in elegant turnouts; there were well-dressed ranchmen, with their families, in heavy wagons; miners on horseback; tourists, journalists and mine superintendents looking at ores; Mexicans, with wild yet sleepy, dark faces, costumed roughly yet picturesquely in prevailing tints of brown—very much such figures as I once saw at the Italian Fair of Grotta Ferrata; Chinamen, gliding about in their silent, deprecating way, with their mild, melancholy faces; Indians, with their broad faces painted out of their natural resemblance to humanity; colored citizens, escorting their families, with a glad sense of undisputed ownership, lifting up their heads in the yet fresh air of the Fifteenth Amendment; brave, healthy-looking young housewives, inspecting the fruits and flowers, and sewing-machines; nice elderly ladies, examining the prize quilts and dairy products; pretty, smiling girls, with their gallant rustic attendants; and, best of all, rosy, chubby, happy children everywhere. Once, in making our way into the dining-hall, we got into a fearful crowd of hungry people, which faintly reminded me of scenes at the great Inauguration Ball, and I shuddered to think to what depths of metropolitan and federal rudeness and barbarity even this virtuous and courteous people might come, under similar circumstances. But at all other times this great assembly seemed to me wonderfully pleasant, orderly and kindly. It was made up, in great part, of strong, hardy, earnest and intelligent-looking men—excellent representative men, of this, noblest of the Territories. As I regarded them, I could but think it hard that they should be cut off from any of the political privileges and dignities of American freemen—that after adding so much to the wealth of the Republic, after having rallied so bravely for her defense—they should see their beloved Territory barred year after year out of her bright company of sovereign States.

In fact, I hear dissatisfaction expressed on all sides with the existing political condition—and this sort of semi-vassalage of a people, strong enough in character, wealth and intelligence to govern themselves, does seem, at the best, an anomaly, under a republic, a form of government whose very name implies that it is "a thing of the people." It is hard that a splendid young province, with, as Mickey Free says of Charley O'Malley, "as much divilment in him as thim that is twice his age,"—is compelled to thus "tarry at Jericho till his beard be grown." I understand now why suffrage was first granted to woman in a Territory. "*A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.*"

I doubt not that political critics here are harder in their judgments on Governors, and other officers appointed by the President, than they would be on men of their own selection and election. Even the Indians are critical. Their favorite was that general favorite in Colorado—Gov. HUNT. Of him, a shrewd Ute Chieftain once said—"Heap 'how?'—heap swap, heap biscuit—Good!" When asked his opinion of Gov. MCCOOK, his dark brow lowered, as he replied—"Heh! No 'how?' no swap, no biscuit." At the name of Gov. EVANS his haughty lip curled—his eye flashed scorn—"Ugh!—heap 'how,' no swap, no biscuit, d—n!"

It seems to me that this "satrap system," as I hear it called here, can best be defended on the principle of GUIZOT, that "the best Government for the people is that which the people like least."

I sincerely hope that when Colorado comes into her appointed place among the sovereign States, she will not be beguiled by demagogues and political tricksters, but will choose for her rulers and representatives, true representative men, actual settlers and pioneers—men who in the early, tumultuous, critical times, established and defended law and order, often at the risk of their lives and property. There are among these same "old pioneers" men yet in the prime of life, who know these mountains as TELL knew the Alps, and BRUCE knew the Highlands—who love Colorado with a proud, manly devotion—who understand her resources, her interests, and her needs, as no new-comer can, and whom she should honor, as they have honored her. Were I not afraid of the charge of presumption, I think I could point out a few men of this sort. I certainly would put to all Denver candidates for the United States Senate or House of Representatives, a few questions like these:

"Do you remember the great flood?" "Can you say of the great Mexican-Indian scare, 'All of which I saw, and a part of which I was?'" "Did you help try or hang the murderer YOUNG?" "Were you at JACK HENDERSON'S house-warming?" No candidate not answering in the affirmative could pass.

I shall be obliged to leave Colorado without seeing Pike's Peak and the *Garden of the Gods*. The cold I took in coming down from the mountains resulted in quite a serious illness, which almost laid me aside altogether. Colorado catarrhs, like Colorado cabbages, are monsters of their kind. I hope I shall live through mine—that it is giving way at last. It may have saved me from something worse—asthma, for instance. But it has not exactly rejuvenated me, made me stronger than I was before, on platforms and constitutional amendments—in short, has not done all for me that a stroke of paralysis does for a great statesman.

It may be that heretofore my descriptions of life in Colorado have been colored too much by my own pleasant personal experiences. Other tourists less fortunate or enthusiastic than I might tell a slightly different story. A friend now living in Georgetown told me the other day that he was once so unlucky as to travel from Cheyenne to that place, just behind Vice-President COLFAX, Mr. BOWLES, Gov. BROSS, and others—a large party of gentlemen and ladies—and that he actually suffered for lack of food. Now, it is easy to understand how Colorado, a land fruitful in delight to those distinguished locusts, should wear quite another and a more prosaic aspect to the poor fellow who followed and starved in their track.

But, well fed, well cared for, in sickness and in health, I can only paint the Territory as I see it—full of beauty, and grandeur, and promise, and the people, as they have shown themselves to me, full of kindly and generous sympathies. If this be exaggeration, citizens of other Territories must make the most it.

I must not omit to mention an imposing and important ceremony which lately took place in this vicinity. A party of clergymen assembled on the very summit of a certain lofty eminence, and just at sunrise solemnly dedicated the Rocky Mountains to the Lord. It were no light undertaking to forsake a comfortable bed, and make that steep ascent on a donkey and an empty stomach in the dreary morning twilight, and chill mountain air; and none but a body of pious, devoted men, bent on a great work of practical benevolence, a wholesale missionary enterprise, could have been equal to it. But now it is done, and we may hope that stock-gambling, and all other forms of gambling—all "wild-cat" operations, all unbrotherly "jumping" of claims—all whisky-drinking, Sabbath-breaking and profane swearing will speedily cease throughout that vast consecrated region. We may expect the heathen Utes to "come in," and look for larger Republican majorities than ever. In short, I shall leave the Rocky Mountains, feeling tolerably easy in my mind. G. G.

## SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Peruvian Politics—Proposed Division of Chili into Federated States—Watching the Virginia at Aspinwall.

LIMA, Sept. 28, via KINGSTON, Oct. 16.—Affairs are quieter here than at the date of our last dispatches. The Ministry remains unchanged. There is great excitement at Huacho over recent gold discoveries in that vicinity.

SANTIAGO, CHILI, Sept. 16, via KINGSTON, Oct. 16.—Rich deposits of gold and copper have been discovered near Iquique. Chilian produce to the value of $1,700,000 has been shipped over MEIGS' railways for Peru. Heavy rains and severe frosts had been experienced, but the crops are not damaged thereby. There are rumors of troubles between Chili, Peru and Bolivia, but nothing definite is known. The new Government contemplates dividing the country into independent States. The small-pox is epidemic throughout the country.

## THE FISHERIES.

### A Tempest in a Tea-pot—The Escaped Schooner Horton Pursued by a British Man-of-War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The report that an English man-of-war is cruising in the Bay between Cape Cod and Cape Ann to intercept the fishing schooner *E. A. Horton*, of Gloucester, has created considerable excitement about town today. This schooner was seized and taken into Gayaboro, N. S., for violation of the Fishery laws, and was awaiting the decision of the Vice-Admiralty Court. An evening paper says that a week ago last night she was cut out by unknown parties, supposed to be American seamen, and no trace of her was left beyond a portion of a cable. It is thought that the British authorities concluded that she was brought to Gloucester, and sent the man-of-war in pursuit of her directly here. The matter has been brought to the attention of Collector RUSSELL, and also to President GRANT. Collector BABSON, of Gloucester, and other Cape Ann men, have been in town during the day to ascertain what is to be done in the matter. In Gloucester especially there is much concern.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Opening of the German Parliament—Speech of the Emperor William—British Regulations for Presenting Alabama Claims—Rumored Disturbances in Corsica.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Emperor WILLIAM today opened the sessions of the Reichsrath in person. He began his address with a review of the past session of the North German Parliament, and of the course of German unification. The progress of this important policy and the present condition of united Germany, he considered eminently favorable and gratifying. Passing from this to the topics to be considered by the present session, he said its chief care would be the consideration of the Budget for the Empire. The advances made by the several States of the Confederation must be repaid out of the funds received from France as indemnity. The Budget must include the expense of settling the Government of the territory acquired from France. The Emperor expressed the opinion that a reorganization of the coinage of Germany is desirable. He said the Federal Council was at this time engaged in devising measures for the establishment of a gold-coin basis for a uniform system of German coinage. He also proposed, as a subject ripe for discussion, the securing a line of direct communication through Switzerland to Italy, to be so controlled throughout that the interests of Germany would be fairly considered. The foreign relations of the Empire, he said, were entirely satisfactory. There was no cause of anxiety in any quarter. Especially was the correspondence with Austria of a cordial nature, and the intercourse with that country was no longer shadowed by reminiscences of past conflicts.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A supplementary edition of the *Gazette*, this evening, publishes the British Commissioner's regulations for presenting claims to be adjudicated under the Washington Treaty for damages done by the *Alabama*. It is rumored that Gen. IGNATIEFF has been charged by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to contrive an occasion for an interview between the Czar and the Sultan.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—A rumor comes from Marseilles of political disturbances in Corsica. They are believed to be inspired by Bonapartist partisans.

### A Great Republican Meeting in Madrid—Bold Sentiments Uttered.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—A great Republican meeting was held at the Circus, in this city, today. Señor ORENSE presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the party would offer undying opposition to every form of government for Spain which was not purely republican. Nevertheless, in waging such war upon non-republican principles, they would not violate the laws of the land. Several of the speakers were very pronounced in their expressions against the present Government. The most violent proclaimed their perfect sympathy with Republicans everywhere and with the International Society, and declared that the faith of the Republicans of Spain was identical with the doctrines of liberty and equal rights now rapidly spreading through all the countries of Europe.

## CANADA.

### Terrific Gale in Montreal and Kingston—Congregations Flying from the Churches During Service—Death of a Young Lady—The Fenian Raid.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—A terrific gale set in yesterday morning, after a heavy rain all night, doing serious damage to life and property. A large number of wooden tenements were blown down today. About 2 o'clock the wind increased, and the brick walls near the gas building were blown in; also the walls of the new building on Dalhousie-street, from which several persons barely escaped. The roof of the new St. George's Church was started during the reading of the litany, the timber in the roof being green and the bolts somewhat loose. The consternation was intense, the people rushing out in the middle of the prayers. No damage, however, was done beyond fright. The cathedral spire rocked like a ship's mast. The congregation, terrified, left before the completion of the service. Miss ANNIE LOWE, the youngest daughter of JOHN LOWE, late of the *Gazette* here, was instantly killed by the falling of a tree while passing to a neighbor's house, a short distance from her father's house, in the city suburbs. The fatal cases are doubtless not many, but all are not yet ascertained. Many citizens are maimed by falling signs and cornices. Judge AYLWIN, one of the most brilliant Judges on the Canadian bench, died on Saturday.

KINGSTON, Oct. 15.—It has been blowing a gale here all day and yesterday. The steamers *Corinthian*, *Enterprise*, *Dominion* and *America* are obliged to lie over in consequence. Several vessels have dragged their anchors, but so far none are reported damaged. The schooner *Caledonia* is reported ashore at False Ducks, and the *Queen of the Lakes* at Long Point. It is thought the former is a total loss.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—An expedition to defend Manitoba from Fenian attacks will leave Collingwood next Friday under the command of Lieut.-Col. OSBORNE SMITH, of Montreal. The force will consist of about two hundred men, who have been enlisted for six months, with the option of remaining a year and receiving a grant of land similar to the volunteers of the first expedition.

### Trial of George J. Botts, the Murderer of "Pet" Halstead.

The trial of GEORGE J. BOTTS for the murder of OLIVER S. HALSTEAD, on the 2d of July last, commenced in Newark yesterday morning, Judge DEPEW presiding. The room was filled, but not crowded with spectators, including a very few women. C. S. TITSWORTH, Prosecutor of Pleas, appeared against the prisoner, and CHARLES S. SPENCER, of New-York, and WM. B. GOULD, Jr., of Newark, for the defense. The prisoner was attended by two brothers, and appeared solemn, but not agitated. The jury was promptly secured, with a few challenges. TITSWORTH opened the case, and the testimony commenced, which is a recital of the facts as fully reported at the time of the murder. The case has not concluded.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received by the *City of Paris* a full supply of the English monthlies for October, including the *Cornhill*, *Tinsley's*, *Dark Blue*, *London Society*, *Temple Bar*, *Belgravia*, *All the Year Round*, *Cassell's*, &c., &c. The contents are for the most part fresh and piquant. In this and other respects Mr. BRENTANO will be found, as usual, in the front of the trade.

### The Hanover Fire Insurance Company.

We have several times taken occasion to commend the business of underwriting as conducted by this sterling, always reliable, and liberally-managed Company. The terrible ordeal of the Chicago calamity, the most destructive to the underwriting interests ever known, has demonstrated that our commendations were just, and that the "Hanover" is reliable under any conceivable contingency.—*Evening Express.*

### National Calamity.

MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, Oct. 13, 1871.

The appalling calamity at Chicago very properly commands even more than national consideration and sympathy in addition to loss of life, loss of property and injury to business in its immediate locality. The sudden annihilation of many millions of insurance capital and surplus necessarily imposes unparalleled misfortune and financial embarrassment not only upon a large number of insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts, but upon thousands of families and individuals throughout the country largely or wholly dependent upon their income from insurance investments.

In response, therefore, to frequent and anxious inquiries relative to Governmental position and purpose in this unprecedented emergency, and with the hope of restoring confidence among the insured, the Massachusetts Insurance Department, in the exercise of a broad and generous view of its official responsibility, will freely extend the utmost liberality which duty and equity may permit, in aiding companies to adjust their losses, repair or increase their capital, and in other ways to secure their financial reinstatement wherever practicable and possible.

JULIUS L. CLARKE,
Insurance Commissioner.

**Head-Quarters for Single Watches,**
WALTHAM WATCHES,
FULLER & CO., No. 23 Bond-st.
—*Advertisement.*

**A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,**
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

**Woodworth's**
NILSSON BOUQUET,
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

BILLIARD TABLE AT HOME FOR $20.—Full size cues and balls; no extra room required; diagram mailed free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

**Home**
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 135 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That any impairment of the Capital Stock which may be found to exist in consequence of recent losses, shall be made up to its full amount of two and one-half millions of dollars by a call upon the stockholders as soon as the necessary legal requirements can be complied with, and that a suitable Committee, of whom the Counsel shall be one, be appointed by the Board to take measures, in connection with the officers of the Company, to carry out this resolution at the earliest practicable moment.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

**The Resolute Insurance Company.**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company, held this day, a resolution was adopted "that the condition of the Company warrants its officers in giving notice to the public that they are prepared to pay all losses on demand, and to continue the issuing of policies as heretofore."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1871.

**Third-Avenue Savings Bank.**

OCT. 16, 1871.

The run upon this bank having virtually ceased without impairing the standing of the bank, the trustees deem it due to the depositors to state that the bank has met every demand upon it without borrowing a dollar or accepting the aid offered by other institutions, that the bank is perfectly solvent and able to meet all its obligations.

JOHN H. LYON, President.

**Royal Havana Lottery.**

$230,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

**Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**The American House, Boston, quiet and** retired, with its large, airy rooms, has no superior in New-England, its location on the elegant new Hanover-st. making it the centre of business and places of amusement.

**The Best Place in New-York to Buy** RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

**The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine**—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

**Cosy and Comfortable Houses, with** small coal bills—by using Roebuck's Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 53 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

**Wood Carpeting. No. 480 Broadway!** has been in use nearly three years, and answers all expectations.

**Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society** Badges, French note paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

**Cleanliness and Godliness go Hand in** hand, therefore use Curtis & Bigiow's Water-filter.

## MARRIED.

MORSE—CARTER.—In Hioga, Japan, Sept. 9, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. A. R. Morris, of the American Episcopal Mission, W. H. MORSE, Esq., Boston, to Miss VIRGINIA CARTER, eldest daughter of A. J. Carter, Esq., New-York.

ROMER—HUNT.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Oscar Haviland, Mr. ALFRED ROMER, of Pleasantville, to Miss LOTTIE, only daughter of Mr. Levi Hunt, of Chappaqua.

## DIED.

CANFIELD.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 15, A. W. CANFIELD.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 11½ o'clock, from the house.

DISBROW.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Oct. 14, PENINA H., wife of Livingston Disbrow.

Funeral from her late residence at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 17. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Rochelle Depot on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. train from New-York.

GALE.—At White Plains, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at the residence of his brother, Page T. Gale, ADAMS H. GALE, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 East 12th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOLLANDER.—Early on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., after a long illness, MORRIS HOLLANDER, a native of Hamburg, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in 23d-st., near 6th-av., on Tuesday morning, the 17th October, at 10 o'clock.

☞ All the papers of France and Germany please copy.

LINDEN.—On Monday, Oct. 16, after a long and painful illness, MARIE, widow of William Linden, aged 61 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEEKER.—At Waverly, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 15, JERUSHA C., widow of the late Obadiah Meeker, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Waverly, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the Waverly Depot on arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New-York via New-Jersey Railroad.

MATTISON.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 14, 1871, Capt. JOSEPH MATTISON, formerly of the United States Navy, aged 78 years 11 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 16 Bethune-st., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SHEPARD.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 13, WILLIAM A. SHEPARD, of Chicago, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Munn-av., East Orange, (Junction Depot.) Train leaves New-York from foot of Barclay-st., Morris and Essex Railroad, at 1:10 P. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 14, JANE W., wife of Dr. Andrew H. Smith and daughter of Ammi Dows.

Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., near 45th-st., on Tuesday, 17th, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without special notice.

SCOFIELD.—At Milford, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 16, Capt. CHARLES E. SCOFIELD, aged 28 years, a member of the American Ship-masters' Association of New-York.

SHONNARD.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, 15th inst., FREDERIC, son of Frederic and Jessie S. Shonnard, aged 4 month and 16 days.

TABER.—At Pawling, N. Y., on Monday morning, Oct. 16, HANNAH K. TABER, daughter of Geo. K. and Charlotte Taber, in the 22d year of her age.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association to elect Delegates to the County, Senatorial and Assembly District Conventions will be held in Fiftieth-street Church, (basement,) between Broadway and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary. JOEL W. MASON, President.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,**
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

**ONLY $10,000 IN CHICAGO.**
**MERCHANTS'**
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 149 BROADWAY, Oct. 13, 1871.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $200,000 00 |
| Surplus | 263,864 29 |
| Gross assets | $463,864 29 |
| Unsettled losses | $16,450 00 |
| Chicago losses in all | 10,000 00—26,450 00 |
| Nett assets | $437,414 29 |

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. G. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY,**
No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, October, 1871.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 19th inst.

The poll will be opened at 12 M. and be closed at 1 P. M. SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**
OFFIC

# THE QUEEN'S CUP.

## First Race of the Series in the International Yachting Contest.

### The American Yacht Columbia Victorious — The Livonia Half an Hour Behind— Scenes and Incidents.

After the long and apparently endless correspondence, it is a pleasant task to chronicle the details of the first of the series of matches for possession of the *America* Cup. The contestants agreed to sail a series of seven races, four out of seven to win. Three of these were to be sailed over the regular regatta course, three outside Sandy Hook Light-ship, and, in case of a tie, the seventh race will also be sailed outside the Hook Light-ship. The race over the New-York Yacht Club course was from an anchorage west of a flag-boat stationed near the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, to the Red First-class Can Buoy west of South-west Spit Buoy, designated on the chart map as Buoy No. 10, passing it to the west and south; thence to the Light-ship, rounding it to the northward and westward, returning over the same course, passing to the east, going and returning, of all the buoys on the West Bank—viz., Nos. 13, 11 and 9—and to the westward of the flag-boat stationed near the Quarantine Landing.

The steamer *William Fletcher*, with the Committee and members of the Press on board, left the foot of Desbrosses-street at 9 A.-M. yesterday. The *Fletcher* arrived at Quarantine landing about 9:40, and found the *Livonia*, *Sappho* and *Columbia* lying in readiness to start. The Committee were not long in deciding which boat was to represent America on this eventful day, and steaming up alongside of the *Columbia*, Mr. MINTON hailed Rear-Commodore OSGOOD and briefly announced the honor in store for him. While the two yachts were getting up their canvas, a number of steamers arrived, laden with excursionists to see the race. The steamers included the *Magenta*, *D. R. Martin*, *Americus*, *Olive Baker*, *Sea Bird*, *Andrew Fletcher*, *Antelope*, *Arrowsmith*, and others. The yachts *Magic*, *Tarolinta*, *Madeleine*, *Tidal Wave*, *Fleur de Lis*, and *Coquette* were also lying around. The *Columbia* soon got up her mainsail, foresail, and gaff topsails, and in a few minutes the *Livonia* was likewise equipped and ready for the start. The following gentlemen were the guests of Rear-Commodore OSGOOD on board the *Columbia*: Commodore JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., Mr. HENRY HARLET, Mr. GEORGE W. WILSON, Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Captain COFFIN. Lord WALTER CAMPBELL accompanied Commodore ASHBURY in the race. The sloop *Anna* was anchored off Quarantine as the stake-boat, in charge of Mr. DORLON, of Fulton Market. The wind at this time was about northwest, with a shade more northing, and the tide at the first of the ebb.

At 10:35 the flag was hauled down off the *William Fletcher*, the Committee steamer, and both yachts prepared to get under way. The *Livonia* had set two large square topsails, thoroughly characteristic of her nationality. Both vessels lay with their bows pointed to the Quarantine Landing, and all canvas set, with the exception of the jibs. They are rather similar in appearance, and both painted black with a gold line round the deck line. At 10:40 up went the flag on the Committee boat, and a long shrill whistle gave the starting signal. The *Columbia* ran up her three jibs simultaneously in a very smart style, and was under way before the *Lavonia*, who, however, tried to be smart by running up her jib clewed up, shaking it out when up. It was the difference in model, however, that really gave the *Columbia* such a good start, as her small draft makes her very quick to move, while the deep English keel-boat required considerably more wind to get her under way. The wind by this time had died away considerably, and there was only enough to keep all canvas well filled. The *Columbia* had set main foresail, main foretopsail, three jibs and staysail. The *Livona* had the same canvas up. Off the third landing, the *Livonia* boomed out her jib to try and catch a little of the breeze which was now dead aft. She was evidently too near shore, and the *Columbia* was rapidly slipping away with this light breeze. The *Tidal Wave* came up to the middle channel with a party of guests on board, and having a good breeze, passed quietly ahead of the *Columbia*, who at this time was covered by Fort Richmond. As soon, however, as that point was passed, her big balloon-jib came into use, as she caught the breeze and all her canvas filling as she luffed up a little, the chances of the *Livonia* appeared to grow smaller and more beautiful less. Both yachts were given plenty of room thus far, the excursion steamers keeping at a respectful distance, and allowing them a fair chance. By the time the *Livonia* had rounded Fort Richmond, the *Columbia* was fully five minutes ahead, and rapidly increasing her lead. The decided advantage that the *Columbia* had already gained tended considerably to lessen the interest in the race, and it appeared very much, as Mr. STEERS quietly pronounced it, "a very soft thing." Passing Quarantine Hospital, the *Columbia* was slipping through the water very nicely with the *Tidal Wave* hanging on her leeward quarter, a position, however which she did not retain long, but dropped quietly astern. The wind appeared to be getting very shifty, and off the hospital-ship the *Columbia* was nearly becalmed, and her balloon jib hung idly by the mast. There was not much more than four minutes' difference between the two yachts, and the *Livonia* appeared to be improving her position, although the gain was only just preceptible.

Passing the Red Can Buoy on the main channel, the *Columbia* still had a clear lead of a third of a mile and had just enough wind to keep all canvas full. The *Livonia* did not appear to be doing quite so well and was certainly not gaining on the *Columbia*. As the *Columbia* came up toward the buoy, on the South-west Spit, the steamers all came up in that direction to give their passengers a chance of viewing the turning Buoy No. 10. As the *Columbia* came up she lowered her foretopsail, and rounding, jibed her mainboom and took down her staysail. They were very lively on board, and soon got the topsail and staysail set and drawing, and the *Columbia* started off lively in the direction of the point of the Hook. The *Livonia* came up about four minutes and a half later. On board the *Livonia*, as they jibed, they lowered up the foretopsail and lowered the staysail, and were quicker in getting them set and drawing, but they were considerably bothered with their big balloon jib, which was rigged to the end of the jib-boom, and proved a rather unwieldy sail. The yachts rounded as follows:

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | 12 | 4 | 00 |
| Livonia | 12 | 8 | 27 |

The *Madeline* was sailing very well, and beat the Englishman about half a minute up to the South-west Spit. The wind now appeared to be dying away, and by the time the Committee boat came up to the *Columbia*, her foretopsail sails were hanging idly from the stays. The wind, what little there was left, was still about north-west by north. Off Sandy Hook the *Columbia* was still about the same distance ahead, but barely moving through the water, while the *Livonia*, about one-third of a mile astern, appeared to have enough breeze to keep her canvas full, and had her jib run out to windward, with the evident intention of making good use of all she could catch. The accompanying fleet were all scattered around, bearing off in every direction. A few minutes before 1, the *Columbia* appeared to catch a little puff, which, though very slight, was sufficient to fill her canvas, and give her a little more headway. The *Lavonia* appeared to be holding her own, but it was very apparent that unless the breeze increased considerably she did not have the slightest chance of coming out successful. As the yachts got out into a little more open water, the breeze appeared to freshen up a little, and the contesting yachts danced over the water with a little more life. The wind, however, was nearly dead aft, so that the mainsail was nearly the only drawing sail. The *Columbia* appeared to be gaining steadily on the *Lavonia*, and increasing her lead every minute. Coming up toward the light-ship the breeze kept improving, and the yachts were getting a little faster through the water. About 300 yards from the light-ship the *Columbia* jibed her boom over, and coming up steadily, hauled close up as she went around, and was soon skimming along on her homeward journey. The contest at this time was enlivened by a little heavy artillery from the *Fletcher*, furnished at the expense of the Quarantine Commission. The *Livonia* came up very slowly, and jibed over about 400 yards from the light-ship. She had lost nearly ten minutes on the run from the South-west Spit. The two yachts rounded as follows:

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | 1 | 23 | 53 |
| Livonia | 1 | 38 | 31 |

Homeward bound the *Columbia* appeared to be gifted with invisible wings, and was getting further and further ahead every minute. In fact, it became more and more apparent that the English yacht had no chance with the American. The wind was still very light, and could hardly be called more than a five-knot breeze. The *Columbia* by this time was nearly two miles ahead, and kept steadily increasing her lead. The *Columbia* still held on the starboard tack, heading up toward the Highland Light. The *Livonia* did not appear to be holding quite so good a wind, and still kept her small staysail set. The *Columbia* kept on the starboard tack until within about three miles of the shore, when she went about and went off on the port tack, running parallel to the coast in the direction of Sandy Hook. There was barely a ripple on the water now. The *Livonia*, after standing on within four miles of shore, took in her staysail and went about at 2:17. Now that both boats were lying on the port tack, with the Committe boat leading, it became apparent that with this light breeze the *Livonia* could not sail within half a point as close to the wind as the *Columbia*. As the latter came along she evidently widened the distance between her and the English representative.

The *Columbia*, after continuing on the port tack for some time, went about at 3¼ o'clock, and stood in for Sandy Hook. The *Livonia* did not tack until 3:24, and then, after a short stretch in-shore, went about again at 3:34 on the port tack. The wind had now nearly died away, but there was still sufficient to keep the canvas full. The *Columbia* held steadily along on the starboard tack and weathered the Sandy Hook Point Buoy, cleverly and holding on about a quarter of a mile further went about and stood on the port tack for the south-west Spit at 3:36½. The way in which the *Columbia* was handled is especially worthy of mention, and America could not have a worthier representative vessel in whom to trust her honor. Rear-Commodore FRANKLIN OSGOOD is an indefatigable worker on board his yacht, and, combined with COMSTOCK, his Captain, it would be hard to find a better team to handle a fore and aft vessel. The *Livonia* went about again at 3:45½, and, standing in on the starboard back weathered the Sandy Hook Buoy, but she was now hopelessly beaten. The breeze now began to freshen up considerably, and the *Columbia* came flying along toward the South-west Spit at a lively rate, leaving her opponent far away behind. As the *Columbia* came up close to the buoy, it was pleasant to watch the discipline on board, one man at the main-sheet, one at each of the jib-sheets, and a dozen at the staysail. The Rear-Commodore was all alive, and, heedless of the cheers with which his boat was saluted, attended to business, and gave his orders relative to the staysail. She presented a beautiful picture as she paid off on the road home, a couple of points off the wind and every sheet started, heeling over with the increased force of wind now brought to bear, and flying through the water at about twelve knots an hour. The last chance of the *Livonia* was crushed when the breeze sprung up, as up to that time there was a possibility of neither boat making the race within the required time of twelve hours. The *Livonia* tacked again for the South-west Spit at 3:55, and, catching the breeze, improved her speed, but still was losing ground. Both yachts rounded the South-west Spit as follows:

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | 3 | 50 | 13 |
| Livonia | 4 | 19 | 50 |

As the yachts approached the Lower Bay the scene became more lively, and numbers of small craft came out to meet the yachts on their road home. The Committee boat had to get up all steam to try and keep up with the *Columbia*, but in this instance wind was more powerful than steam, and the swift American yacht beat the power of steam. The Narrows presented a very pleasing spectacle, the waters all dotted over with small craft, anxiously looking out for the first boat, and when they found the American colors head, they sent up a cheer of welcome that must have gone home to the bottom of the hearts of the *Columbia's* crew. A stern chase is always a long one, and in this instance the *Livonia* must have found it especially so, as, instead of gaining, she was losing ground every minute. The *Columbia* kept her lead steadily, and moved gracefully through the fleet of vessels that were now congregated off Quarantine Landing. No boat was ever before greeted with such an enthusiastic reception, and as she passed the stake-boat the din was perfectly terrific. The *Lavonia* did not arrive until a full half hour later, but received a warm welcome. As soon as the boats had arrived the steamers and spectator yachts all started off for home. The following is the official time:

| | Arrival. H. M. S. | Actual Time. H. M. S. | Corrected. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia—Rear Commodore F. Osgood | 4 57 42 | 6 17 42 | 6 19 41 |
| Livonia—Commodore James Ashbury | 5 23 00 | 6 43 00 | 6 46 45 |

Which makes the *Columbia* the winner of the first of the series of races by 27 minutes and 4 seconds.

## CHICAGO AND THE PULPIT.

### Sermon by Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., of Harlem.

In the TIMES of yesterday brief mention was made of an admirable sermon delivered on Sunday morning last by Rev. GEO. B. DRAPER D. D., Rector of St. Andrew's P. E. Church, Harlem. The following is a more extended report of the discourse:

Is it not strange that when our own community is being agitated as, in all the world's history, I venture to say, no other community ever had more reason to be, at the revelation of a system of the most unscrupulous and wholesale thievery carried on for years by a cabal of its rulers, it should suddenly be called upon to pity and do what it can to relieve the sorrow and suffering that has befallen another community through the most appalling calamity that was ever heard of? Is it not strange when we of New-York are so troubled—so aghast at developments of selfish dishonesty in high places, which have made every man of us feel poor by what he has lost, anxious over the insecurity of what remains to him—horrified to discover that the foundation of all our confidence, that on which the columns of our social edifice do rest is bedded in nothing but a mass of slippery corruption is it not strange, I say, that then our sister City of Chicago should be visited—not with the disclosure of a bell-born crime, but with the coming down of a heaven-sent blow—with a conflagration, the extent of whose destruction we can best conceive by imagining everything in our own City, below Twentieth-street, from river to river, to be ashes? Is it not strange, that contending emotions must have stirred the hearts of every one of you as you opened your papers day after day last week and looked first on one page to see paraded in print the sickening detail of forgeries connived at and countersigned in our public offices, whereby millions of the public money has been stolen, and then turned to the other to read of the cries of thousands of homeless, houseless, starving, shivering, and penniless creatures, who but a day or two before and now only one short week ago, had as many comforts and blessings as yourselves. Was ever greater crime against property afflicting the fair fame of one city, associated in experience with a greater calamity to property, afflicting the good fortune of another city? and now I ask, is there no lesson in this strange conjunction? Is it intended to call forth nothing but honest indignation and tender-hearted pity by turns—horror of one sort when we look at home—horror of another sert when we look abroad—the spirit to exclaim in one breath, "I do not wish to live; the world is so very wicked," and in the next to add, "and so very wretched, too?" No, brethren, this is not the lesson of the contrast that exists today between our condition of the Eastern and theirs of the Western city, but the lesson may be found in a verse that by a striking coincidence occurs in the Epistle for this day.

"Let him that stole steal no more, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth."

Yes, here we are taught to see that there is a real connection between Christian honesty and charity—that as balm is to the wound or medicine to sickness, so are the savings of the provident and conscientious workers to the woes of the needy and distressed. Here we are warned that unrighteous gain is not only an evil direct in the misery it causes, but also an indirect evil in the misery which it must fail to relieve, and the lesson is impressed upon us that honest industry is both the only good way and the only way to a good end. Thievery inflicts loss, in the first place, and then gives little or nothing for the relief of that need which it is its office to create. Diligence in honorable labor and fair dealing, on the other hand, almost infallibly produces substantial gain, not only for the individual but for society at large, and this is not incompatible but rather congenial with the motive to share the gain it produces with those who are unfortunately losers. These general principles we may gather at the very first glance from the text. They lie upon its surface. But now, my brethren, to apply them to the case in hand, and the circumstances which are ours today. The words of our text apply to faults that are all but universal in these times: stealing! in making haste to be rich, without thinking to give the equivalent of labor for what we would gain. Stealing—in not choosing a really honest and in the best sense profitable calling in which to labor, and stealing in our selfish and extravagant modes of spending what we have earned. These are the counts, my brethren, in the charge which the text brings against us. We find them, every one, specified in the least offensive portion of the Apostle's words.

After elaborating these points, the speaker concluded as follows: The rich are becoming richer every day, the poor becoming more numerous, more needy, the gulf wider; the bridge that should span it more and more difficult to build. France can reach Italy through a mountain of rock, England reach France beneath the flowing sea. Modern capital and engineering can pierce or surmount or undermine any obstacle to make the way shorter between those who have money to buy and those who have goods to sell; but, alas! there is no human wealth or skill in these modern days that can get through the hearts of the selfish or under the tide of this tossing and whirling sea of worthlessness to make the way any shorter between the brother that feasts in a palace and the brother that starves in a tenement; between the sister that wraps herself in fur and velvet and the sister that shivers in calico. In the Church, even, it is no longer as it was in St. James' day, when the worst that the rich man could do was to remand his poor brother to a lower seat in the same temple; for now he builds a church for himself, and bids his poor brother betake him—to where, you can imagine. And in the world it is no longer as it was in the day of our Lord, when Dives sat at his table and doled his crumbs to the beggar at his gate, for now the crumbs go into the sewer, and the beggar is sent to the Alms-house. But, brethren, you exclaim, Christian charity is not dead yet. Ah, no indeed, it is not, but unless we heed these words of the Apostle, "Let him that stole steal no more;" unless we labor more, and gamble and speculate and pull wires and idly wait for something to turn up less; unless we work that which is really good, make more of a conscience in the choice and the use of our ordinary calling; unless we are more simple and self-denying in our modes of life, make ability to relieve the needy and not to indulge self without limit, the object of our toils and cares, charity will die, and nothing but the most tremendous judgments on the part of God will revive it. We know that it is His ordinance that the poor ye shall have with you alway, and he has made it His ordinance that we may always have the charity to relieve them, and when, my brethren, this charity of ours grows cold, so that it fails to meet the ordinary demands that are made upon it, then comes some extraordinary call, some loss so fearful, some such terrible calamity to increase the number of the poor and aggravate their sufferings, that selfishness itself must melt and glow—become warm charity, and give the light of love again. And when, again, in any age of the world's history, a great community of men become throughout so leavened with worldliness, with the spirit of wild speculation, unscrupulous dealing and unlimited extravagance that the greatest thieves in it are found flaunting on the top of the tree instead of hiding at its roots—then you may be sure that they are the fruits of that tree, and that the time has come for the whole tree to be cut down—for the ax of the Judge to be ringing no longer among the little branches below, but resounding on the mighty trunk to say repent or I destroy. My brethren, have I misinterpreted this matter? Is it not God's voice to us today? Let him that stole steal no more, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing that is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth. Is it not a time to frown down and do away with, so far as every man's individual influence and good example can do, all sloth and idleness, all occupation in that that is really no profit to society, all extravagant and selfish spending and the spirit which leads to these things, and the spirit which these things engender, when he that needeth is not a single applicant, with a single want, which, perhaps, a single dollar will supply, but a population of a hundred thousand souls who have neither food nor clothing, nor shelter, nor money, nor employment, and the frost and cold of Winter coming on—was ever a greater trial of our charity, and could it ever have come upon us at a more needed time? Oh, brethren! may it indeed prove true that the miracle of this day's Gospel is now to be repeated in our land, and that we are sick of the palsy which our sins has brought upon us, and have been thinking we were powerless to help ourselves or others, the voice of this Providence has come to us to say, "Here is thy opportunity for the charity that shall cover the multitude of thy sins and make thee well. Arise and improve it, even as the palsied one of old, at the voice of his Master, rose, took up his bed and walked." It is glorious to see what has been done already, brethren. It makes one feel proud of our country and our kind; and if the good work goes on to the issue that it promises, the multitude of the world may marvel again, and glorify God for having given such power, in charity, through Christ to men.

## CALIFORNIA.

### The Judicial Election on Wednesday—Names of the Opposing Candidates.

California will elect to-morrow, Oct. 18, two Justices of its Supreme Court, one for the full term of ten years, and one for the remainder of the term vacated by Judge SANDERSON'S resignation, and temporarily filled by Executive appointment. The Republican candidates are A. L. RHODES, of Santa Clara, and A. C. NILES, of Nevada. Mr. RHODES is now Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. He was elected one of the Associate Justices when the Court was reorganized under the constitutional amendment in 1863, and drew the eight-year term, the first five Justices being elected respectively for two, four, six, eight and ten years. The period for each was determined by lot, they holding rank as Chief-Justice successively by seniority. Judge RHODES is now a candidate for the full term of ten years, and Judge NILES for the remainder of SANDERSON'S term. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The Chief-Justice is universally recognized by the Bar as a man of solid talent, industry, exclusive devotion to judicial duties, and thorough integrity. He also enjoys in a high degree the esteem of his brother Judges. He will be supported by many outside of the Republican ranks, who believe that a capable and honest Judge should be retained in the place he honors, when there is no unusually strong countervailing objection of a political nature." Judge NILES has occupied the county Bench of Nevada for many years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, and was the unanimous choice of the Republican State Convention for his present candidacy.

The Democratic candidates are SELDEN S. WRIGHT and JACKSON TEMPLE, for the long and short terms respectively. Both are citizens of San Francisco, highly capable and esteemed, and both have had judicial experience, Judge TEMPLE being now on the Supreme Bench by appointment.

The State will also elect to-morrow its Superintendent of Public Instruction. H. N. BOLANDER is the Republican candidate for this position, and O. P. FITZGERALD the Democratic.

The result of these elections ought to be a Republican victory. The full official vote of the election for Governor last month has not yet been published; but the Sacramento *Union* has given complete returns from the several counties, which, it claims, are very nearly correct. These show a total vote of 120,096, (the heaviest ever thrown in the State,) of which the Republican candidate received 62,582, and the Democratic candidate 57,514; Republican majority, 5,068.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a summary of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday:

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction, offered for sale three first-class three-story high-stoop brick houses (brown-stone trimmings) and lots, located on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, 225 feet west of Second-avenue, and known as Nos. 224, 222 and 220. The premises were offered subject each to mortgages amounting to $7,875, and knocked down respectively for $9,000, $8,400 and $9,000 to T. H. FARROW, C. L. MEAD and JOHN BLOXHAM. If really sold, the prices realized were very low. The same firm also offered at public auction ten stores and tenements, with lots, on the south-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street, and a tenement-house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, in rear of the above, but no adequate bids being received the entire property was withdrawn.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of B. C. THAYER, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot 25 by 100 with small frame building thereon, situate on the north side of Fifty first-street, 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue; purchased by JAMES WATSON for $1,600—a low figure—but as stated by the auctioneer, the property was sold subject to all liens and assessments of any name or nature which might be in existence against the same.

The legal sale of two houses and lots on Centre near Pearl-street, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, did not take place as announced, the property being withdrawn, and the business of the day was closed by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, who, at a stock sale, sold 100 shares of the Harlem Gas-light Company—par value $50 each—at from 178 to 178¼ per cent.

In suburban sales, that at College Point, Long Island, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, was the only one to occur, the result of which will be given to-morrow. To the matter of private sales none of recent date are reported, but in this connection we would call attention to CYR Brown's notice of the valuable property No. 6 East Twenty-third-street, a large double house, with lots running through to Twenty-second-street, for sale or to lease for a term of years, for particulars in regard to which inquiry can be be made of G. M. SPEIR, No. 63 Wall-st.

The property known as the Passaic Mills, located in Newark, N. J., an immense building, thirteen stories in height, erected in 1866, was recently sold in that city at a foreclosure sale, for $100,000. The mortgage foreclosed was for $140,000, held by DAVID DOWS & Co., of this City. The property, it is said, was bid in by the mortgagees, two of whom reside in New-York and two in Cincinnati. The mills have not been operated since 1869.

For today at the Exchange a large number of important auctions, at which very valuable City real estate will be offered, are announced. A full list of the proposed sales, with details, was published yesterday, and to this list for information reference is made. Today, also, at Yonkers, Westchester County, the great suburban sale of building lots by JOHNSON & MILLER takes place, a transaction which, should the weather prove pleasant, can hardly fail of success, as the property is about the finest of the kind offered at auction since the season commenced. Sale on the ground at 12 M. Special train from Hudson River Railroad Depot, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, at 10½ o'clock.

The following is the list of transfers recently made and recorded, as taken from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Oct. 14, such transfers, however, only being noted where the value of the realty conveyed amounts to $25,000 or over. The list of recently-recorded leases is also appended.

TRANSFERS.

Broadway, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11, and Greenwich-st., Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11, 162.4x200.8x151.10x170.6, Jeremiah V. Spader, of Brooklyn, to J. Wyman Jones, of Englewood, N. J., Oct. 7.....$368,000

Beekman-place, w. s. 60 ft. n. of 50th-st., 20x75, h. and l., Henry A. Bassford to Stephen M. Griswold, Oct. 7.....30,000

Rivington-st. (No. 5,) s. s., 119.5 ft. e. of Bowery, 28.9x99.2x10x22.6x99.11, h. and l., George Kuhn, of Moutbaven, to Friederich and Burland Stengel, Oct. 6.....36,000

Telegraph poles and wires, &c., from New-York to Washington, D. C., Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company to John Howard Wells, Oct. 5.....34,000

West Side Elevated Railroad Company from Battery to Thirtieth-street. John C. Bushnell, Referee, to James A. Cowing, Trustee for bondholders, Oct. 6.....750,000

23d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x142.4, h. and l., and 24th-st., s. s., 171 ft. e. of 9th-av., 8x55. Chas. H. Munn of James Libby, of Ridgewood, N. J., Oct. 10.....75,000

37th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x98.9, h. and l. John F. Kohler, of Hackensack, N. J., to Jennette, wife of John J. Burchell, Oct. 5.....32,000

44th-st., n. s., 40.10 ft. w. of Madison-av., 17.10x85.5, h. and l. Richard M. Shaw to Hattie D. L. Dernberg, Oct. 5.....34,000

5th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, Mary V., wife of James M. O'Donnell, of Richmond County, New-York, to Helen F., wife of James T. Taylor, Oct. 10.....25,000

55th-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18x100.5, h. and l., James G. and Robert B. Lynd to Ellen J. Oakley, Oct. 7.....29,000

56th-st., s. s., 193 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Salusbury L. Bradley to Juliette Schindler, Oct. 4.....43,000

57th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Sarah V., wife of Benjamin Thornal, to Alfred Brady, Oct. 9.....31,000

68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 175x100.5, Peter B. Sweeny, R. B. Connolly, Thomas Murphy and Hugh Smith to Thomas C. Thompson, of Mendham, N. J., Oct. 7.....105,000

68th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x100.5, Thomas and John D. Crimmins to George A. and Nathaniel A. Williams, Oct. 4.....60,000

Madison-av., w. s., 58.9 ft. s. of 34th-st., 28.9x95, h. and l., Orlando M. Bogart to Jose Jerman Ribon, Oct. 4.....82,500

Madison-av., n. w. corner 74th-st., 102.2x120, Abraham Scholle to George W. McCulium, Oct. 5.....85,000

Madison-av., s. w. corner 75th-st., 102.2x120, Peter Morris to George W. McCulium, Oct. 5..148,500

3d-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 109th-st., 25x82, h. and l., Daniel Green to Roswell D. Hatch, Oct. 10.....25,000

3d-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. s. of 109th-st., 50x100, h. and l., Daniel Green to Sarah C., wife of Roswell D. Hatch, Oct. 10.....50,000

5th-av., e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 73th-st., 51x100, George Banks to John H. Watson, Oct. 5.....55,000

6th-av., s. e. corner 126th-st., 99.11x35, Joseph L. Greeley to Abraham Scholle, Oct. 9.....26,000

8th-av., n. w. corner 62d-st., 100.5x100, Russell Sage to George H. Peck and Joseph H. Godwin, (Kingsbridge,).....130,000

8th-av., n. w. corner 125th-st., 99.11x100, 8th-av., s. w. corner 126th-st., 99.11x100, Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., to Adolph Levy, Oct 7.....67,500

129th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 317x100, 128th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 317x100, Selim Marks *et al.* to Jonathan Hanson and Jonathan Hanson, Jr., Oct. 5.....57,500

10th-av., Fort George property, map 697, plots 18, 19 and 20, 251x437, John Adriance to William Lalor.....35,000

LEASES.

| | Per Year. |
|---|---|
| Bowery, No. 268, (4 upper lofts,) 4 6-12 years | $3,200 |
| Chambers-st., No. 75, (basement, cellar and vault,) 3 years | 6,000 |
| Clinton-st., No. 112, 5 years | 1,000 |
| William-st., Nos. 5 and 7 | 6,000 |
| South William-st., Nos. 3 and 5, 3 years | |
| Grand-st., No. 43½, 10 years | 1,200 |
| West 51st-st., No. 24, 4 11-12 years (May 12, 1810) | 4,500 |
| West 51st-st., No. 26, 4 11-12 years (May 12, 1870) | 4,500 |
| 8th-av., No. 290, 5 years (Feb. 1, 1870) | 1,500 |
| 3d-av., s. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 72d-st., 51x110, 21 years | 1,200 |
| 3d-av., s. e. corner 72d-st., 102.2 x110, 21 years | 2,800 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

### CENTRAL PARK.

FOR SALE—5 lots on south-east corner of Broadway and 59th-st., opposite Central Park, and facing the grand circle. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or
No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

**NEW WELL-ARRANGED** high-stoop medium-size modern brown-stone dwelling, between Broadway and Central Park, on 71st-st., for sale reasonably; very accessible by cars and stages; fine present, grand prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR LEASE** FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The valuable property No. 6 East 23d-st. and No. 7 East 22d-st., connecting therewith, being 50 feet by half the block on 23d-st. and 26 feet 8 inches by half the block on 22d-st. For terms, &c., apply to G. M. SPEIR, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st.

**A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED,** high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for sale, at only $23,500; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

**A DESIRABLE LARGE FOUR-STORY** house, with extension and extra depth lot, convenient to Broadway, in East 12th-st., for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—ON 57TH-ST., 4 LOTS ON north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO,
No. 7 Pine-st., or
No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

**FOR SALE**—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or
No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

**FOR SALE**—ON 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., first-class four-story house, in fine order; full size. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS, & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or
No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

**FOR SALE**—FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN 38TH-st., three in 46th-st., one in 49th-st., three in 50th-st., several in 52d-st., all between 5th and 6th avs.; low figures will be made for cash.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

**A BARGAIN.**—ELEGANT FULL-SIZE brown-stone house on 46th-st., near 5th-av.; also, elegant houses on 5th-av., near 38th-st., and in 23d-st.; also, extra large house on 8th-av., near 50th-st.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway.

**JUST FINISHED AND FOR SALE**—The finest finished house in New-York, No. 15 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., 42 feet frontage. Apply to DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, architects, No. 61 East 41st-st., corner of Park-av.

**A—FIRST-CLASS DESIRABLE** new brown-stone corner and inside medium-size dwellings on 57th-st., (1 0-foot street,) convenient to Central Park and Broadway, for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—ON MADISON-AV., SEVERAL first-class houses of superior finish. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

**FOR SALE**—ON 6TH-AV., SEVERAL VERY fine residences, including one corner house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

**LOTS IN PARCELS** OR SINGLY, IN ALL parts of the City, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY** IS OFFERED to those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn—Prices and terms to suit—No. 332 Clinton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., four-story, high-stoop brown-stone French-fronted, 21x48x100, built in the most substantial manner, finished in elegant style, nineteen rooms; No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story brick front French roof, 20x42x126x100, forty feet court-yard and elegant piazza in front, contains all modern conveniences; 223 Clarmont-av., two and one-half story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, ten rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all modern improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three-story high-stoop brown stone, 19½x66x125, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession; call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 252 Claremont-av.

**SOUTH OXFORD-ST., BROOKLYN.**—First-class furnished house for sale; brown stone, three stories and attic; every improvement; in complete order; a large amount may remain on mortgage. Apply for particulars to WYCKOFF & JAMES, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A BARGAIN.**—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and lot, particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

**A COUNTRY HOUSE**—FLUSHING; twenty-five minutes from New-York; all the modern improvements; greenhouse, stables, extensive fruiteries, large trees; this property will be sold at a sacrifice; it is in perfect order; can be occupied immediately. Address W. E. LEAVITT, No. 113 Wall-st.

**ORANGE N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY,** WITHIN sight of Dr. Spring's Church, (5th-av. and 37th-st.,) over 100 acres in a body, with large water front on East River, for sale; most beautifully located.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

**WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION** of capitalists and investors to the purchase of acre property in the lower end of Westchester County. We can offer for sale several plots of from 10 to 100 acres near the Harlem River.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**ELEVEN ACRES, NEAR PORT MORRIS** and the Southern Boulevard, Westchester County, within one and one-half miles of 3d-av. iron bridge, are offered in exchange for a good City house valued at from $30,000 to $70,000; leasehold property will be taken. F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

**TRACTS OF FIFTY ACRES, NEAR** New-Rochelle, for sale.
T. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET**—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., room No. 7, first floor.

**WANTED**—TO RENT, BY A PRIVATE family, with or without the privilege of buying, an unfurnished house, with modern improvements, between 20th and 58th sts., and 7th and Lexington avs. Address, with price, &c., Box No. 5,222 New-York Post-office.

**TO LET**—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable, with five acres of land, fine shade and fruit trees, vegetable garden, beautifully situated, only seven minutes' walk from landing. Apply to WM. F. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

**TO LEASE FOR A TERM** OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as good cook and excellent baker; understands her business; no objection to either City or country, and has the best of City and country references; also her niece to do light chamber-work and waiting. Call for three days at No. 140 7th-av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or will do chamber-work and sewing, by a very experienced and responsible girl; has been ten years in her last situation, to where she refers; is a thorough waitress, and neat and in every respect valuable servant. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress or chamber-maid; would be willing to assist with any other work; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 18th-st., nplace, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French woman, as child's nurse with a family going to Europe, (including France;) she can be well recommended by her present employer; is not seasick. Call at No. 29 5th-av., on Wednesday, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent laundress, fluting, &c., or experienced chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse, by an American young woman; excellent seamstress, cut and fit, operate on machines; experienced nurse; City or country; very best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST. ant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; the best City references; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 207 8th-st., in the rear, near the Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMpetent persons, one as cook the other as laundress; both thoroughly efficient in the respective capacities; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 238 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 153 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl, sixteen years old, to assist in the care of children and in light chamber-work in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 428 3d-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, A situation in a private family; will assist with the washing in a small family if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to sew and wait on grown children; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 155 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, employment in private families; understands dress-making and plain sewing; will work by the week or month; is willing to work for $6 a week. Call at No. 208 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; country or City; she is a first-class cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 378 4TH-av., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, excellent waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, experienced nurses, house-workers, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 155 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT HOLland girls, one lately landed, situations in a small American family. Call at No. 225 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass English cook; understands all kinds of French cooking. Apply at No. 849 6th-av., on Tuesday, from 12 till 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a Scotch Protestant; very highly recommended; French fluting, box pleating and all kinds of fine work in the neatest manner. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 151 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and laundress; has the best of City reference, and is capable of both. Can be seen at No. 330 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl in an American family as lady's maid; understands hairdressing. Address M. H., Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid in a family; City reference. Call at No. 8½ East 22d-st., in the upholsterer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl as child's nurse, or would take care of grown children and do plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 185 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days in the tailor's store, 3d-av., corner 77th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as waitress and to do chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent young woman as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Call or address No. 445 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class cook, or first-class laundress; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 244 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as lady's maid; is willing to assist with the up-stairs work. Call between 12 and 4 o'clock at No. 35 West 18th-st., rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant laundress washing at the house, or would go out by the day; dress up linen in superior style. Call at No. 134 East 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as good cook in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 124 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation, in a small private family, as cook; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 122 West 18

# GEN. GRANT IN BOSTON.

## Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Post-Office.

### Interesting Ceremonies—Address by Postmaster-General Creswell—Historical Sketch by Mayor Shurtleff—Brilliant Private Receptions to the President and Other Guests.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The first of the noteworthy ceremonies of this week which has called the President, the Vice-President and other dignitaries from Washington to New-England has taken place today. In accordance with the programme of the city authorities and national officials, amended at the thoughtful suggestion of President GRANT, so as to occasion as little parade and expense as possible in view of the great calamity which has overtaken Chicago, the corner-stone of the new Post-office and Treasury building—to be like that in progress in New-York, one of the most elaborate and complete public structures in the country—has been laid. The day has been a holiday throughout the city, and the celebration has attracted crowds from the towns about. The exercises began with an imposing procession of cavalry and infantry, posts of the Grand Army, Commanderies of Knights Templar and the Grand Lodge of Masons escorting the President and the remainder of the Government party; the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City and the prominent National, State and City officials participating in the ceremonies. This moved through some of the principal streets, which were lined with people, and in some instances were decorated with tri-colored bunting, to the square, the site of the structure. The President was repeatedly cheered as the procession proceeded, and his carriage, or at least the guard surrounding it, was besieged by a great crowd of curious and ill-mannered people, notwithstanding that this is his third visit to Boston.

THE SITE OF THE BUILDING.

The site of the new building is historic. It is in the oldest part of the town. Near by in former days was the residence of Gov. JOHN WINTHROP, the old meeting-house where JOHN WILSON and JOHN COTTON dispensed religious instruction, and later the birth-place of FRANKLIN, and the mansion-houses of JOHN BOWDOIN and ROBERT TREAT PAINE. In its very centre used to stand the mansion-house of Mr. BROWN, one of the most opulent merchants of his day, which in time, and by slow degrees, was transformed into the Stackpole House, in which capacity it became famous for its generous hospitality, its ripe old English good cheer, and the long line of notable and cultivated company which tenanted it. Its worn and decayed remnants were only a few years ago removed, and, though it had fallen very far from its former glory, many bitter regrets were expressed by many of the men of old Boston, who recalled it old grandeur, and fondly dwelt upon its courtly manage ment and its famous dinners. The new building is to be of granite, and elaborately ornamented. It is now raised far beyond the corner stone, but the forms were all observed as if the structure was but just commenced. The ceremony was delayed until this time to accommodate the engagements of the President.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE BUILDING.

The ceremonies attending the laying of the stone were performed from a high platform erected before the Water-street front. On this were assembled the President and the other distinguished guests of the City, including a large number of Postmasters of leading cities in the country, and in the streets directly surrounding it were grouped the bodies which had formed the procession, and behind them crowded many hundred people. The notable persons present were the President and Vice-President, Secretary Belknap, Secretary Robeson, Postmaster-General Creswell, Senators Wilson, Sawyer and Cattell, Gens. Babcock, Porter and Ingalls, Commodore Steadman, Hon. William B. Washburn, and Congressman Dawes. The exercises here opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. S. R. LATHROP. Music followed, and then Postmaster-General CRESWELL delivered an address.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. CRESWELL first rapidly sketched the marvelous growth of the Post-office establishment, asserting in the outset, and demonstrating it by reference to the pages of history, that there never was a post-office worthy of the name until the people became potential in government, and then proceeded to give an advance statement from his next annual report of the work of the Department the last year. This stated that the number of letters transported and delivered during the year ending June 30, last, exceeded 640,000,000, and the newspaper and miscellaneous mails were ten times greater in both weight and bulk. There were in the postal service 43,954 persons, scattered over every part of the national domain from Sitka to Key West, and from San Diego to the St. John's, 13,323 more than the whole army of the United States. Of 30,045 post offices in operation, 4,076 were money orders offices, 1,172 were filled by appointment of the President, and 28,873 by appointments of the Postmaster-General. Comparing the business of 1871 with that of 1868, it is shown that in three years the increase of post-offices amounted to thirteen per cent., the increase of ordinary receipts to twenty-three per cent. and of expenditures to less than seven and three-tenths per cent. For the last four years the deficiences after deducting from the expenditures of each year the annual appropriation for free matter and special steam-ship subsidies:

| | |
|---|---|
| For 1868 | $6,462,991 85 |
| For 1869 | 1,970,287 40 |
| For 1870 | 2,818,116 99 |
| For 1871 | 2,926,858 66 |

The appropriation for the deficiency for the last year was $4,685,032, of which $1,650,000 were expended. For the last three years there were appropriated, in the aggregate, for deficiencies $14,987,532, of which only $8,262,500 were expended, thus leaving in the Treasury, from the deficiency voted for the last year, $3,035,032, and from the deficiencies voted for the last three years, $6,725,032. Within the three years past, letter postage between all points in the United States and Great Britain and Ireland has been reduced from twenty-four to six cents, and equal reductions have been effected between the United States and Germany. A money order system between this country and Great Britain and Germany has also been effected. Negotiations which promise alike reduction of postage and other ameliorations, are now pending with the Scandinavian and other countries. In making these new arrangements the postal departments concerned are not responding merely to the demands of business; they are equally providing for the scientific, literary, social and religious brotherhood of nations. Mr. CRESWELL brought his address to a close by a reference to Bunker Hill and the following words: Here, then, deep in the soil of glorious Massachusetts, almost upon the spot where BENJAMIN FRANKLIN first looked upon the light of day, and with hearts full of gratitude to the sages and heroes who, by their labors and sacrifices, made possible the liberties we now enjoy, we may well lay the corner-stone of this imposing edifice. Let it rise as a monument of the all-pervading beneficence of the Republic. Let those who are charged with its construction see to it that it shall be worthy of our own times, and equal in its extent and appointments to all the reasonable demands of the future. May the light of peace and the spirit of brotherly love rest upon it and consecrate it forever to the diversified pursuits of the brave sons and loving daughters of New-England, and may we be able to conduct in such manner the service which this structure is intended for the most part to promote, that the people everywhere will accept and gladly retain it as their faithful friend and ally in every good work. But more than all may this great Government, which appears here to bless you with a generous hand, be so administered by him who now presides over it that the men of coming ages, when they turn to the history of their times, may read on one page the brilliant record of his military achievements and on another the less imposing, though equally beneficent triumphs of his civil career, and say there was also

A victory in living well
For Freedom.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

At the conclusion of this address Dr. N. B. SHURTLEFF, Ex-Mayor of the city, and a respected local historian, delivered an interesting historical address, in which he referred to the ancient buildings on this site, and pictured the postal arrangements in old Colony days. When he had finished he delivered the box and contents to be placed under the corner-stone. These included a great number of articles and documents which illustrate events and trace the history of the present day, and give all the information possible about the building and the men concerned in it. Then the Grand Lodge of Freemasons continued the ceremonies by laying the stone in accordance with the customs of the Order. The exercises closed with the singing of a hymn written by WM. T. ADAMS, (known to the readers of juvenile literature as "Oliver Optic.") When all was over the crowd called for speeches from GRANT, COLFAX and others, but only Mr. COLFAX responded. He spoke very briefly, in fact but a half dozen sentences, mainly concerning the admirable postal system of this country.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECEPTIONS.

A number of brilliant receptions have been held today and this evening. The first, by President GRANT, was given this afternoon at the St. James. He was assisted by Senator WILSON and Gov. CLAFLIN. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Ex-Judge HOAR, Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY and Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, Ex-Governor of New-Hampshire. At the same time Mrs. GRANT and the ladies accompanying her gave a brilliant reception in the drawing-rooms at the opposite end of the hotel, at which a large number of the wives of the prominent gentlemen participating in the day's ceremonies were present. Early in the evening the President gave a second public reception. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE entertained the ladies of the President's party at dinner this afternoon at her residence in Mount Vernon-street, and in the evening held a reception at which a brilliant and cultivated company was present. The President, Mr. COLFAX, Secretaries ROBESON and BELKNAP, and Postmaster-General CRESWELL made brief calls also for a few moments. President GRANT met the Methodist Social Union in Wesleyan Hall, by invitation of Gov. CLAFLIN, who is its President.

Among the prominent strangers in town tonight are Ex-Postmaster-General DENNISON and Hon. B. E. SMITH, of Ohio; Hon. H. M. NORTH, of Tennessee, and Gen. N. N. HALSTED, of New-Jersey.

THE PRESIDENT IN MAINE.

The President and his party go to Bangor tomorrow, and further East the next day, to take part in the ceremonies attending the opening of the European and North American Railway. When the train reaches Portsmouth, the President will be met by Senator HAMLIN and Congressman PETERS, of Maine, and at the State line will be formally welcomed to Maine by Gen. HALL, of the Governor's Staff. Short stops will be made along the route. At Augusta Gov. PERHAM will meet the party, and there will be some speech-making. The reception in Bangor will probably attract one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Maine. There will be processions, banquets, and untold pleasures and honors.

### A Sad Incident.

While the performance of "Don Juan" was progressing at the Academy of Music, last evening, Mrs. SEGUIN received the tidings—wholly unanticipated—of the death of Mrs. JENNIE FRODSHAM, a married daughter, who perished a victim to the consequences of the Chicago disaster. Mrs. SEGUIN swooned on the receipt of the sad news, and was removed to her dwelling amid a general expression of sympathy.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The new fifty cent and $1 revenue stamps have just made their appearance.

The Roosevelt Hospital of this City is to be formally opened on the 2d day of November next.

The New-York Medical College for Women opens its ninth session this (Tuesday) evening at the corner of Twelfth-street and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. will be inspected today at Tompkins-square at 2 P. M. The regiment will parade with its new band.

Quite a number of refugee lads from Chicago, yesterday, arrived at the News-boys' Home, No. 49 Park-place, where they were hospitably cared for.

PETER PERZEL died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday afternoon, from injuries received a few days ago by jumping out of a window of a house in Stanton-street while he was delirious.

THOMAS MCSHERRY pleaded guilty at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to having struck ANTHONY ATHERTON with a butcher's cleaver, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

STEPHEN G. KNAPP was arrested, yesterday, by Detective SIMINGTON, charged with forgery committed on the Oriental Savings Bank of this City. KNAPP was committed to the Tombs to await trial.

The Otto Meyer Schutzen Corps, composed principally of citizens of the Tenth Ward, was yesterday engaged at East River Park in a picnic and prize shooting, which attracted a large attendance of visitors.

Last evening a complimentary illustrated lecture was delivered by Hon. J. S. DIEHL at the Laight-street Baptist Mission, on the subject of "Oriental and Bible Lands." He appeared in full Eastern costume.

At noon yesterday GEORGE FAWCETT, aged six years, of No. 67 Lewis-street, was run over at the corner of Delancey and Cannon streets, and instantly killed. MOSES STRAUSE, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

The body of Mrs. MARY E. HAMILTON, aged thirty-four, who had been missing from her home, No. 514 Hudson-street, since the 10th inst., was found yesterday afternoon floating in the North River at Pier No. 49.

JAMES W. WARBLE, employed as a billiard marker in the saloon of RICHARD SLETER, No. 9 Murray-street, was committed to prison by Justice DOWLING yesterday, charged with having opened a safe in his employer's saloon and abstracted therefrom $300.

JOSEPH CALHOUN, aged sixty-seven, residing at Ninth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, while riding, yesterday, on the front platform of an Eight-avenue car at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street accidentally fell off, cutting his head severely.

JACOB GUNTHER, of No. 325 West Forty-eighth-street, who is charged with stealing a bond of the value of $1,000, belonging to ISAAC ERNHEIM, a blind man, who resided in GUNTHER'S house, was held in $5,000 bail for examination by Justice BIXBY, yesterday.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received within the past few days the following liberal donations: H. B. Claflin, $1,000; E. S. Jaffray, $100; Theodore Roosevelt, $50; J. A. Roosevelt, $50; Royal Phelps, $100; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $500; E. G. Squier, $100.

In yesterday's TIMES it was stated, through mistake, that no collection had been made in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. A collection of $250 was taken up on Sunday, and many of the members subscribed liberally through other channels. Arrangements have been also made to send a supply of clothing to aid the distressed.

The anniversary of the Young Men's Universalist Association, of this City, was celebrated last night in the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. J. Smith Dodge, Jr., Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. George Hepworth, and Rev. Athanase Coquerel, *fils*, of Paris.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN WALL pleaded guilty to manslaughter, having, on the 13th of June last, while engaged in a row with PATRICK CAHILL, at the Empire Livery-stable, No. 261 West Thirty-third-street, killed the latter by striking him on the head with a pitch-fork. Recorder HACKETT sent him to the State Prison for three years.

WM. H. BROWN, employed as a collector for DAVID D. YOUMANS, hatter at Broadway and Twenty-fourth-street, was brought before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with having on various occasions collected funds on behalf of his employer and appropriated the same to his own use. He was committed for trial.

LAWRENCE CASEY, JOHN CASEY and TIMOTHY KELLY, lads ranging from fourteen to sixteen years each, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with having, on Feb. 28 last, broken into the store of DUSENBURY & HUNT, Nos. 4 and 5 Astor House, and stolen $300 worth of jewelry and neckties. The accused were all committed to prison for trial.

Contributions in money for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration that has nearly destroyed the City of Holland, Mich., and adjacent places, may be sent to JOHN R. SMITH, Treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, at the office of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, No. 141 Broadway. Gifts of clothing of all kinds may be left at the Synods Rooms of the Reformed Church, No. 34 Vesey-street.

### BROOKLYN.

The second annual Agricultural and Horticultural Fair of Kings County, under the auspices of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, will commence today and conclude on Friday.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday resolved to award the contract to the People's Gas-light Company for furnishing gas to the city at the rate of $2 75 per thousand feet, on condition that the Company reduce the rate to $2 50 per thousand feet should the Government repeal the tax on gas companies.

### LONG ISLAND.

PETER MURPHY, of Flatbush-avenue, was fined $25 on Saturday last by Justice P. R. HEYMAN, for cruelly beating his horse over the head and loins with the heavy butt-end of a whip.

The body of a newly-born male infant was found in the East River, near Hunter's Point, yesterday afternoon. The child was neatly wrapped in a fine linen towel, which, it is thought, will lead to the identification of the mother.

Yesterday the Queens County Court and Special Term of the Supreme Court commenced at North Hempstead, Justice TAPPIN presiding. The Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against CRISTIE WAGNER, the Newtown wife murderer.

The order of the President of Flushing village, which was intended especially to close up the liquor-saloons on Sunday, had an effect not expected. The news-stands, barber-shops, drug-stores and markets, which have been accustomed to keep open until 10 A. M., were all closed, and everyone seemed disappointed.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The corner-stone of the proposed new Baptist Church at Sing Sing will be laid to-morrow. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of New-York, is expected to deliver the address.

Archbishop MCCLOSKY is expected to visit St. Augustine's (Roman Catholic) Church at Sing Sing, today, at 10 A. M., and administer the rite of confirmation to a large number of young persons.

Messrs. N. Holmes Odell, F. M. Randall, John Bassing, and J. O. Miller have been appointed a committee of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society to consider the propriety of holding a horse fair some time in the month of November.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Common Council is about to purchase a plot of ground on Washington, Academy and Canal streets, for the purpose of erecting a city armory. The plot is to cost $34,000.

Yesterday afternoon a locomotive attached to a freight train on the Erie Railway was thrown from the track at the east end of Bergen Tunnel. Delay of more than an hour was caused before the obstruction was removed.

All voters in New-Jersey are obliged by the law passed last Winter to register today or on the 24 of November. Under the new law no foreign-born person can vote without presenting his own or his father's naturalization papers.

THOMAS MCMAHON, who was stabbed on Third-street, Hoboken, on Sunday, died yesterday, at his home, No. 28 Adams-street. MOSES HENNY, the other man who was injured, will not recover. Considerable mystery surrounds this affray.

The Newark Zinc Works will probably be stopped today, and 200 men thrown out of employment. The company have been using a patent furnace, which the Courts have decided they have no right to use, and the owners of which have demanded $300,000 indemnity from the Company. This the company will not pay, and will therefore probably stop the works.

### ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been made: Major James J. Dana, relieved in the Department of the Lakes and ordered to report to the Commander of the Military Division of the Pacific as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arizona, relieving Col. Thomas H. Thompson; Capt. James W. Scully, relieved in the Department of Dakota and ordered to report to the Commander of the Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster. The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department have been made: Major Augustus H. Seward, relieved in the Department of the South and ordered as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Dakota; Major Timeon, relieved in the Department of the Lakes and ordered to the Department of the South.

[Advertisement.]

A.—If there be any doubt of KNOX'S right to be pronounced an artist, that doubt will be at once removed by a visit to his bazaar, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, and his well-furnished hat emporium on Broadway, above Spring-street. In those two establishments are countless manifestations of his creative genius. His collection of hats affords unmistakable proof that he has been a careful student of human nature, and a casual observer even will have no difficulty in detecting a peculiar appropriateness in the variety of his hats to the varieties of age and condition for which they are designed. There is the hat for the brusque and dashing beau; the modest beaver for the staid and retiring gentleman of domestic habits; the settled, sober, sedate castor for the middle-aged man of business, and the capacious and umbrageous broad-brim for the ancient citizen, who has fallen into the "sere and yellow leaf." KNOX seems to have conceived his hats with especial regard to the disposition as well as the age of their future wears; and it is impossible to resist the fanciful idea that there is an air of jollity or an expression of gravity or an aspect of thoughtfulness betraying themselves among the large families of hats which are ranged along his well-filled shelves. Truly, KNOX is a genius.

[Advertisement.]

Luxury, Health, Economy insured by using DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder. Elegant light Rolls, Biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes.

### NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times-Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

### Movement of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iowa | Oct. 16.. | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Hammonia | Oct. 17.. | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Parana | Oct. 17.. | New-York | London. |
| Idaho | Oct. 18.. | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Cuba | Oct. 18.. | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Baltimore | Oct. 19.. | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Caledonia | Oct. 21.. | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Denmark | Oct. 21.. | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Pereire | Oct. 21.. | New-York | Havre. |
| Parthia | Oct. 21.. | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Brussels | Oct. 21.. | New-York | Liverpool. |
| America | Oct. 21.. | New-York | Bremen. |

FOR HAVANA, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Mexico | Oct. 17.. | New-York | Vera Cruz. |
| Tybee | Oct. 18.. | New-York | San Domingo. |
| Columbia | Oct. 19.. | New-York | Havana. |
| Merrimack | Oct. 20.. | New-York | Rio. |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on the pier foot of second-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M. ....For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Idaho*, at 6 A. M....For Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | 5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M |

### Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 14—*In steam-ship Atlantic, for Liverpool.*—Major-Gen. Hartsuff and lady, Gen. Sargeant, Chevalier de Grinburg, Aug. Falsch, N. den Tex, A. H. Lowery and lady, Miss Lowery, H. L. Jacques and lady, Mrs. Peter Stuyvesant, Miss Gertrude Stuyvesant, Mrs. R. C. Winterhoff, child and maid, H. G. Fisk, Gen. Van Allen and servant, R. V. R. Stuyvesant, John Van Cranebeck, Mrs. Richards, A. Alexander, Wm. Cuming, Dr. W. T. Alexander, Wm. Walling, Joseph Boyle, Ramon Antiquidad, Ferdnand Diers, Wm. Cowin, Miss J. Anthony, Miss Carrie T. Adams, J. M. Hetherington, Mr. Loogiword, F. D. Wadid, A. Murray Stewart and son, Thos. Wilson, Charles Gay, Rev. Jos. B Wetherill, Wm. Ellbeck, H. C. Parmly, Samuel Poole, Major Adeane Barton, Mrs. Sidney Frank, Thos. F. Cox and lady.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.*—L. Fried, F. K. Skidmore, A. H. Comstock, S. Valls, C. E. McQueen, H. P. McKenney, D. G. Manley, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6:13 | Sun sets..... 5:17 | Moon sets.. 7:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:06 | Gov. Island.10:55 | Hell Gate.12:17

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 16.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Mima Thomas, (Br.,) Crane, Sidney, C. B., International Coal and Railway Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Franconia, Brazy, Portland; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Ships British Commodore, (Br.,) Quinn, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Allura, (Br.,) Thomas, London, &c., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Odin, (Ger.,) Otto, Cork or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Hans Gude, (Norw.,) Due, Aarhuns, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lizzie Wyman, Hopkins, Aspinwall, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Flora, (Br.,) Milford, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons.

Schrs. Atlantic, (Br.,) Barker, Halifax; T. Benedict, Crockett, Portland; G. W. Furnell, Sidney, Stamford; Baltimore, Francis, Bridgeport; Madison Holmes, Bayles, St. Augustine, Van Brunt and Bro.; B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Mobile.

Sloop Fred Brown, Titus, Providence.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship America, (N. G.,) Bussina, Bremen, Sept. 30, and Southampton Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrich & Co. Has had strong westerly gales nearly the entire passage; Oct. 4, lat. 49 30, lon. 6 38, passed ships Cuba and Trinidad, (N. G.,) bound E.; 14th, lat. 49 48, lon. 24 24, passed schr. Azorian, (Br.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 49 32, lon. 25 06, passed bark Gessner, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for New-York. The America brings 741 passengers.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with naval stores, cotton and 6 passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Oct. 5, with mdse. and 774 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy northerly and easterly gales the entire passage.

Bark Frederico lo Svevo, (Ital.,) Grosi, Leghorn 32 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Titania, (Nor.,) Jansen, Newport, Eng., 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales, during which lost and split sails; has been 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Orbit, Nash, St. Pierre, Mart., 12 ds., with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Emnice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sullivan, St. Johns, N. F., 18 ds., with oil and fish and 9 passengers to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Eliza White, Deakin, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., very hazy.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah; Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York.

The fishing schr. Newsboy was run down and sunk in Boston Harbor on Saturday evening by the steamer Glaucus, hence from New-York. The crew were saved.

The fishing schr. Ent. Hatfield, of Provincetown, struck on a rock in Wellfleet Bay on Saturday night and sunk. She had 150 barrels of mackerel on board. Efforts are being made to raise her.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Baltimore.

Off the port, steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia, and bark Victoria, from Cape de Verde.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Georgia, from St. Jago.

Arr. brig True, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15.—Sld. steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—Arr. yesterday, steam-ship Hermann Livingston, from New-York. Arr. today, bark Caviecos, from Havana. Cld. schr. James Fish, for Providence, and F. A. Tower, for Brunswich.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 16.—Arr. brigs M. E. Thompson, from Philadelphia, for Bangor, and Amelia Emma, from do., for Portland; scars. M. A. McGahan, F. W. H. White, T. Simmekson, Abbie Pittman, Harriet A. Rogers, H. D. May and F. R. Baird, from Philadelphia, for Boston; C. C. Bearce, from do., for Marblehead; James Bliss, from do., for Newburyport; May Munroe, from do., for Portland; Cyrus Fassett, from do. for Bangor; Lucy, from do. for Machias; Planter, from Rockport, Mass., for Elizabethport; Charles A. Jones, from Gardiner, for Georgetown, D. C.; Julia and Fanny Elder, from Elizabethport for Salem, and Crawford, from Davenport, for Philadelphia.

Sld. Brig Amelia Emma, and schooners General Grant, Wave and Maria Lunts.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

#### Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16.—The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Oct. 7, which was reported this morning as having broken down off Cape Clear, has arrived in this port.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Cunard steamer Calabria from Boston Oct. 7, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown today.

The steamer Baltic, of the White Star Line, from New-York, Oct. 7, for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded.

The Inman steamer City of Bristol, from New-York Oct. 5, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at 5 o'clock this morning.

GLASGOW, Oct. 16.—The Anchor Line steamers Tyrian and Trinacria have been reported from Moville.

The Allan Line steamer St. Patrick, from Quebec for Glasgow, touched at Moville this morning and proceeded.

#### Sailed.

CHRISTIANSAND, Oct. 14.—Sld. for New-York Baltic Lloyds steam-ship Franklin, Capt. F. Dreyer.

First Mortgage
7.30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.

Interest payable first of January and July at the Banking-houses of Jay Cooke & Co.

These Bonds are FREE FROM UNITED STATES TAX, and are issued in the following denominations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100 | | $100 | |
| 500 | | 500 | |
| 1,000 | ..Coupons. | 1,000 | ..Registered. |
| 5,000 | | 5,000 | |
| 10,000 | | 10,000 | |

And are at all times interchangeable at the office of the Company or through the Fiscal Agents, without charge.

They are selling at par and accrued interest in currency, and are secured by a FIRST AND ONLY mortgage upon the Railroad, its franchises, and all the lands and property, real and personal, now possessed by the Company, or which it may hereafter acquire.

The Government of the United States

has endowed the Company with a Land Grant of about 22,000 acres to each mile of road, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 60,000,000 of acres, worth today, at Government prices, at least $150,000,000.

The Fiscal Agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company offer these bonds to the public with entire confidence in their perfect safety.

Maps and pamphlets, containing full and particular description of the Road, its sources of revenue and progress of construction, can be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to their agents, banks and bankers throughout the United States and Canada.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

RIBBONS
AND
NECK-TIES
AT
MORRISON'S,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 827 Broadway,
BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.

The United States
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 106 BROADWAY,
HAS NO AGENCIES, HAS LOST NOTHING BY THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.
CHARTERED 1824.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $250,000 |
| Surplus | 190,000 |
| Assets | 440,000 |

HAS PROMPTLY PAID ITS LOSSES, IN FULL, FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.
ABRAHAM S. UNDERHILL, PRESIDENT.
W. W. UNDERHILL, SECRETARY.

BOYNTON'S
FURNACES, RANGES AND STOVES.
Thirty years' experience in manufacturing these goods have given us a stock superior to any in market. Send for circulars.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 234 Water-st., New-York.

BOOK FOR YOUNG MEN—ON MENTAL and physical disorders incident to early manhood, for free distribution. Address E. A. HEATH, Box F, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHICAGO FIRE.
READY
This Tuesday Morning,
AT
ALL NEWS DEPOTS,
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER
FILLED WITH
FAITHFUL PICTURES
OF THE
Great Conflagration.

Nicol & Davidson,
CHINA, GLASS,
BRONZES AND GILT GOODS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CHANDELIERS
AND GAS-FIXTURES.
NEW STYLES NOW OPENING.
No. 686 Broadway.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON & NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW
FALL SUITS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.

THE
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED IN 1825.
Cash Capital $500,000.
Insures against loss and damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.
W. R. SKIDMORE, Assistant Secretary.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

VELVETS
In Great Variety of Shades,
BROWNS, GREENS, GARNETS, BLUES, MODES,
Cloth Shades and Blacks,
ALL QUALITIES AND PRICES.
EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DAYTON,
Importers and Jobbers, 361 Broadway.

EMPIRE CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ORGANIZED 1850.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $200,000 |
| Surplus | 55,000 |

This Company has no Agents, and sustains no loss by the Fire in Chicago.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, President.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $200,000
THIS COMPANY HAVE NO AGENTS, AND ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.
WM. H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.
E. J. BARNEY, Asst. Secretary.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO'S. ARE THE BEST. 265 BROADWAY.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES Radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 141 Lexington-av. Book mailed for 25 cents.

PARIS KID GLOVES.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
637. Broadway. 637
Have just opened a beautiful and elegant variety of the celebrated
P. L. AUBERT'S
Kid and Dogskin Gloves
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
No. 44 East 14th-st., Union-Square,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF MATERIALS
FOR
Fall and Winter
CLOTHING.

Fire and Burglar Proof
THE
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS
OF THE
Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Co.,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, Nos. 122 and 124 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.,
Connecting by PRIVATE TELEGRAPH with a Police Station, afford the greatest security known. All desiring absolute safety for their property are invited to examine them.
DIRECTORS.
THOS. U. SMITH, President.
ROBT. LENOX BELKNAP, 1st Vice-President.
WM. MILES, 2d Vice-President.
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, EDMUND A. SMITH, HENRY G. MARQUAND, ALANSON TRASK, PAUL N. SPOFFORD, GEO. D. PHELPS, GEO. D. MORGAN, WM. T. BLODGETT, THOS. L. SMULL, HENRY B. HYDE.
ELBERT B. MONROE, Treasurer.
CAMPBELL H. YOUNG, Secretary.
WM. H. MILLER, Supt. Safe Deposit.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
ARE SELLING OUT THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF
REAL AND IMITATION
BRONZE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS FIXTURES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Ball, Black & Co.

IRON WORK
FOR
Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.
Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th ave., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now pr

## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### Faithlessness.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

During the last month, while traveling in rural districts of the State, I have been much impressed with the important influence of the course recently pursued by the TIMES as an act of faith in the Republic. Most of us are too familiar with the cowardly assertion that the republican form of government has been fully tried and is a failure in its application to great cities—that there is no remedy for the rule of licentious ruffians but lynch law, and so on—but I fear few of us realize to what extent the same form of demoralization extends to the country, and is there applied essentially without reserve. faith in self-government being practically almost extinct. At present, under the influence almost solely, as it appears, of the TIMES and of Mr. CURTIS, in *Harper's Weekly*, there seems to be a check to the retreating movement among the Republicans, a growing disposition to make a stand, but with the Democrats among whom I happen to have fallen, the contest with corruption seems to be universally felt to be hopeless. The expressions of two men, both of whom have formerly had considerable weight and influence, will indicate the prevailing ideas among the better class. Referring to the Rochester Convention, each expressed the conviction that in the end the more reputable men would be sold out to the more unscrupulous and audacious, "and," said one, "if by any chance, in the present fever the Convention can be wrought up to defy the Ring, it will not be a triumph of honesty but only of party policy. It will indicate that the delegates believe they have gone too far for safety, and that it will be better to be led in this campaign by men who have a little regard for a reputation for honesty, instead of by men who have none. The men who are leading in the fight with the Ring don't believe a bit more in honest elections and in honest legislation than the others. They have always used corrupt means to carry their ends in this State, and they have no idea of succeeding without them. They would despise any man as an impracticable and ignorant enthusiast who undertook to mix in politics without soiling his fingers. The only difference between them and the Tweed and Sweeny gang is that they are more cautious or cowardly, and more anxious to cover their tracks. They are all, every man of them, old traders in votes, offices and contracts; they have formerly been successful, but TWEED and SWEENY have come in and by shrewd bribes to such men as FISK and STEWART and ASTOR and ROBERTS, have been able to use larger capital, and to go into the business on a larger scale and with more daring, and they hate them for it. If there is any change to be made at this time, which I don't believe, it will only be a change of men." Speaking of the Committee of Seventy, said the other, "I have known most of them, and there isn't one of those I know whom I would like to have either behind me or before me in a fight. In fact, there's only one honest man in New-York, out of the TIMES office, if there are any there, who seems to have any real stomach for a fight; that's the fellow who took up DUDLEY FIELD last Spring—what's his name?—BARLOW. Yes, there's one more; that's the one who led the Orangemen on horseback. If there were a few men like him in your Committee of Seventy there would be some hopes for you."

The same ideas, though with less disposition to despair of the Republic, prevail with the Republicans. All have lost confidence in the old leaders—confidence in their sincerity, honesty and trustworthiness—and place their hope wholly in new men with clean hands. It is complained that men whose reputation even out of politics is not unstained, are, at this crisis, as forward as ever in directing the canvass.

ONE OF THE REAR RANK.

### Democrats All Betrayed.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A well-considered article on the editorial page of yesterday's TIMES, entitled "How Tammany Carried the Convention," exposes the duplicity and simulation, as well as the cowardice, of that body as a whole. It is the purpose of this communication to show how some of the individual members violated their trusts and betrayed their constituency.

The County of Genesee was represented in the Rochester Convention by HENRY RICHMOND, son of that eminent Democrat, DEAN RICHMOND. At the County Convention which elected him a delegate the following resolutions were passed, viz.:

*Whereas*, The object of political organization is to secure efficient and honest administration of Government; and

*Whereas*, The leaders and controlling spirits of the Tammany organization stand charged before the community with most flagrant frauds and corruptions in the administration of the Government of the City of New-York; and

*Whereas*, These charges seem to be sustained in a preliminary examination before the judicial tribunals of the City; therefore

*Resolved*, That this Society must purge itself of this corruption and defend itself against these charges before it is again entitled to sit in the councils and assist in shaping the policy of the Democratic Party of the State, and we call upon the State Convention to assemble on the 4th inst., in Rochester, to nominate candidates to be supported by the party in November next, not only to denounce these frauds, but to see to it that the authors of them are not admitted to seats in that body.

From these resolutions it is evident the Democracy of Genesee desired the frauds of this City to be denounced, the perpetrators exposed, and read out of the party, and the party itself thoroughly purged from taint by severing it from all connection with those against whom the least suspicion of guilt could be raised. They say that Tammany "must purge itself of this corruption and defend itself against these charges before it is again entitled to sit in the councils or *assist in shaping the policy of the Democratic Party of the State.*

Notwithstanding this strong and unmistakable language, the young representative from Genesee voted to keep out the Reform delegation, opposed to Tammany, and to stifle all efforts to brand and stigmatize her with the infamy of her chiefs. The struggle on the part of Tammany at the Convention was not so much to get seats in it, as it was, first, to hush up all debate on the City frauds. Second, to prevent her opponents from getting in, and thus secure to her the prestige of regularity, and by its charm preserve her organization. The result showed she was completely successful. But this is not all. Although she was not to have any voice "in shaping the policy of the party," yet she actually dictated the ticket that was nominated. True, TILDEN, KERNAN, &c., Democrats eminent alike for their integrity as well as learning and ability, endeavored to break the Tammany slate by nominating for Attorney-General the Nestor of the New-York Bar, in place of TWEED's man, CHAMPLIN. Yet this young man from Genesee, instructed by his constituency to see to it that Tammany had no influence, influence or control in the Convention, opposed this nomination in the eminently fit to be made, and childishly said "he would take it as a personal insult if his friend CHAMPLIN was not nominated." The mantle of Elijah does not always fall upon Elisha, and the efforts of these sterling Democrats to "leaven the lump" proved abortive.

The Democrats of Genesee must see from this statement that the acts of their representative in the Rochester Convention, instead of rebuking, helped to shield Tammany and her "controlling spirits." And they are warned that the success of the Rochester programme, before the people, and especially the election of Tammany's protégé as the public prosecutor of the State, will allow the guilty perpetrators of those "flagrant frauds" to go scot free.

DEMOCRAT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1871.

### The Ring's Right Bower.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You have now for three months been pursuing with your venom Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and HALL, and the other controlling officers of our City Government. You have accused them of stealing and misappropriating the public money. And to what end? Simply in hopes that you may depose them from office. But, Sirs, I think you will find, next month, that you have made a miscalculation. The Tammany Ring, as you are pleased to call them, have the full support of our Church at their back, and the Church never deserts its friends. Its friends are those who freely supply her with money, and these officials, whom you so denounce, have been among the foremost to give money or its equivalent to our Church. Did they not, with lavish generosity, give (or lease at a nominal sum forever) one of the most valuable pieces of the public property for our cathedral? Have they not for years paid, from the public funds, assessments against our church property and asylums? Have they not given, over and over again, valuable public property for our asylums and nunneries? Have they not, year after year, donated large sums of the public money to us? Did they not all respond promptly to the Archbishop's call (or order) for money to go on with our cathedral? Have they not done as our Church wished in regard to the public schools? Truly they have proved themselves our friends indeed, and shall we desert them now? No! You may say it is very easy to be generous with other people's money. But, Sirs, the Church—our Church—takes the money and does not look or ask where it comes from. It only knows that those who give so lavishly are its friends, no matter where or how they procure the money they pour into the treasury of Holy Mother Church.

And, Sirs, as I said before, you will find at the election next month that you have miscalculated in your hopes of putting down the men you are pleased to call thieves and plunderers. All the power and machinery of our Church is behind the present officials, and will support them. The inspectors are all right for us, the large majority being directly under the control and direction of our Church machinery. And as to voters, we can easily arrange that as we have done for years. We do not intend that Orangemen or Dutchmen shall control this city. It is ours, and we intend to retain our hold on it, and retain in power those officials who so nobly respond to the requests (or orders) of our holy Church. S.

FRIDAY, Oct. 13, 1871.

### A Young Man's Letter.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your appeal to the young men in today's paper would be really touching if it were less amusing. I have tried my hand at the rôle of honest *jeune premier* among a parcel of professional political roues, and have found it to be mere vanity and vexation of spirit. Four or five years ago, when I was young and tender, I was seized with an alarming fit of patriotic fever, and arrived at the unanimous resolution that I ought to take an interest in politics. This resolution I immediately proceeded to translate into action by taking steps to become enrolled as a member of the Republican association of my district. The Republican Party had always been the object of my silent adoration. As a school-boy I had looked upon JOHN C. FREMONT as a second Washington, and later, when I was upon the threshold of manhood, I burned with indignation at the shameful manner in which WILLIAM H. SEWARD was defrauded of the Republican nomination in 1860. I do not know that any other public event ever moved me so deeply, unless it was the assassination of President LINCOLN. Being animated by such feelings, it was, of course, impossible that I should ally myself with any other party than the Republican. The district in which I lived happened to be one of the most respectable and one of the wealthiest in the City, and on a fair count would poll a Republican majority.

Some of the best known and most highly-esteemed citizens of New-York were among its residents, and I had a right to expect that I should meet with men of honor and culture if I entered the ranks of the party of progress and morality. What I did meet with was a number of persons whose manners and appearance were equally unInviting, and who impressed an unprejudiced observer with the conviction that they entertained an insuperable objection to cold water, whether internally or externally applied. However, having frequently read about the "honest hard-handed sons of toil," I gulped down my misgivings and for a time ceased my vain regrets at the absence of the bloated bondholders from our deliberations. Through constant practice in a college debating society, I had acquired a fatal facility of slinging adjectives, and I soon secured a standing in our association by means of frequently rehearsing at its weekly meetings the articles which I had read in the *Tribune* of the same morning, and which I skillfully interlarded with grammatical improprieties, in order to avoid the injurious imputation of being an aristocrat. I was placed upon the Executive Committee, made a delegate to various county nominating conventions, and even offered a nomination for an office to which it was utterly impossible that any Republican should be elected. The latter honor I declined, acting upon the friendly advice of men older and more cautious than I then was. On this sort of footing I remained an active member of the organization for a couple of years, and came into contact with some of the most prominent Republican politicians of the State, both in and out of the City. Gradually my associates came to look upon me as a dangerous visionary, who committed the absurdity of prating of purity when the main question of the hour was to outgeneral the enemy; under this appellation was under stood, sometimes the Democratic Party, at others the rival wing of the Republican. I found upon mature deliberation that the men "inside politics" could be divided into two classes: those who were willing to commit fraud for their own benefit, and those who were willing to connive at fraud for the benefit of the party. As I did not belong to either class, I thought it my duty to vamose the ranch, as they say in Mexico. My view of the matter was, and still is, that if the Republican Party cannot carry an election without resorting to the same disreputable tactics which have made the Democratic Party stink in the nostrils of honest men, it is much better to let the Democratic Party carry it. The view which the other fellows took was that I was that friend of Doesticks whose name is not fit for ears polite. I suppose I was, to imagine that a Republican politician was not tarred with the same stick as one of any other party.

Only on one occasion did I hear a protest, and a very faint one at that, against a measure that would inure to the benefit of the party. There was a very private and select caucus, held in a hotel parlor up-town, and to which I was dragged much against my will by one of the most influential and most corrupt politicians of the City. The assemblage consisted of about fifteen grave and reverend seignors, all of them top-sawyers in the party, although the majority were not politicians, but merchants and lawyers, who furnished the sinews of war. I had about as much business there as a bull in a china-shop; but being duly vouched for, and discreetly holding my tongue, I was allowed to sit down and listen until I saw fit to take my leave. The question before the meeting was to devise ways and means for electing a Republican member of Congress in a Democratic district. The candidate, a very rich and highly respectable retired merchant, but no more fit to go to Congress than I am, was present, and it seemed to be a well understood thing that he was expected to spend from $200,000 to $250,000 in the canvass. It seemed to be equally well understood that the canvass was altogether a hopeless one. Presently, the old fox who had brought me in with him began to make some rambling remarks to the effect that there was a way by which our candidate could be pulled through, but that it would have to be very delicately handled, and that, above all things, inviolable secrecy must be maintained. At this some of the old chaps began to gaze with much interest on my ingenuous countenance, while I amused myself by counting the number of lights in the splendid chandelier that hung from the ceiling. One of them, who evidently had no nonsense about him, stepped up to my sponsor, held a brief and whispered conversation, and returned to his seat, circulating another whisper, which appeared to have a reassuring effect. Those amiable, wealthee bein old sinners had evidently done me the honor of taking me for a spy. As soon as I could decently do so, without seeming to confirm their impudent suspicion, I took my departure, and have never gone near any of them since. But to return to the caucus. The scheme which my friend had to propose was very simple. It consisted in hiring another Democrat to run as an independent candidate, so as to split the vote and allow the Republican to slip in between. This pretty scheme was at first received in silence, which was finally broken by another of the magnates, who gave it as his opinion that it was the only way to do the thing. The running debate which ensued had reference, not to the propriety of acting upon the proposition, but the probability of carrying it to a successful conclusion. One voice only was raised against the measure *per se:* the candidate, after much preliminary clearing of his throat, in which an abjectly apologetic air, said that he did not wish to be concerned in any action which was not strictly honorable, and that if he could not "run" like a gentleman, he would rather withdraw from the canvass. At this point I thought I had heard enough, and walked off. I don't know what the upshot was, but the gentleman reminded me forcibly of the well-known lady who, vowing she would ne'er consent, consented.

Such, briefly and inadequately outlined, was my experience as a well-meaning young man in politics. It was not of a nature to encourage me to try the experiment once more. The present juncture is, no doubt, a very interesting and highly important one, and I hope the reform party, whose existence is almost entirely due to your well-directed efforts, will have all the success which the cause merits.

I should be glad if you would point out some way in which we young men could help along the good cause without becoming tacit accomplices in villainy and corruption. I am by no means a solitary instance; most of the men who were my contemporaries at college take exactly the view which I hold, and although they may not on that account despair of the Republic, they do despair of ever making themselves useful to the State without tainting that exacting sense of personal honor which they have been taught to hold more sacred than life. Perhaps you will say that such young men are not fit for politics. I am inclined to that opinion myself, and have therefore held aloof from politics, but I should be glad to learn that I am mistaken.

PIERRE DETOUCHE.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 8, 1871.

### Genet's District.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The importance of securing at least one or two of the Senatorial Districts in the interest of reform at the ensuing election cannot be overestimated. It, therefore, behoves all good citizens who want this realized to look around and see what the chances are to accomplish this purpose. That district now misrepresented by one of Tammany's heuchmen—HARRY GENET—seems to be the most vulnerable point of attack from the nature of the composition of its population. It polls about 20,000 votes, of which 7,000 are American born, 5,000 German born, and the balance Irish and other nationalities. As in other districts, so in this, if the German adopted voters would unite with the American voters, both combined would overthrow Tammany rule. It is well known that as far as GENET's influence extends over the Irish of the district, it has rather decreased than been maintained, and the German Democrats are becoming more and more averse and disgusted at his dictating behavior as one of the magnates that bask in the sunshine of TWEED's luminous orb. His connection with the Harlem Court-house job is so well known that all good men in the Democratic Party openly shun him. Reasoning from this, and desirous of taking advantage of all circumstances that may combine to defeat his re-election, the citizens should look around and determine on whom to unite in the campaign against this particular pillar of Tammany Hall.

HARRY CLAUSSEN, a prominent German American, of Yorkville, has been suggested by many as a proper candidate against GENET. Mr. CLAUSSEN, however, does not appear to be willing, for the sacrifice of time and labor, and in his place many of his fellow-countrymen suggest CHRISTIAN SCHWARZ, President of the German up-town Savings Bank, a manufacturer by occupation, an extensive real estate holder and tax-payer, and known to everyone in Yorkville and Harlem as an honest man of the soundest common sense, opposed to all frauds and schemes of corruption. He seems to be the best and most available man who can combine all the elements of opposition to Tammany Hall. He has always taken a decided interest in public matters, is an uncompromising Union man, and not identified with any of the different political factions in the City, and honored alike by Democrats and Republicans. The German-born citizens could nominate him unanimously, the American Republicans and Democrats could find no more suitable and available candidate for the emergency, and as he could be prevailed upon to run against the Harlem Prince of the Tammany Royal Family, an earnest effort of all the elements of opposition under him as a candidate would surely succeed, provided always that measures be taken to make it impossible for OAKEY HALL'S swindling inspectors to cheat in their count or doctor the returns. If either Mr. CLAUSSON or Mr. SCHWARZ were put up, indorsed and vouched for by the Committee of Seventy as trustworthy and reliable, the 12,000 German and American voters in the district would, to a man, to a boy, be cast solid for either one, and in this case neither reform Democrats nor Republicans could make a party nomination, as every one would see at once that in the event of a regular party nomination that would only make GENET's election a moral certainty. Please call the attention of your readers to these suggestions, and let all who want to get rid of the Harlem Adjutant of TWEED, and stop the outrageous Harlem Court-house job, act accordingly. Yours, &c.,

J. C. F. B.

### The Prayer-Book Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Having noticed in your issue of the 4th inst. an article by "An Old-Fashioned Clergyman," remarkably well written, and wholly free from the acerbity usual with writers on the question, I would like to say a few words on the same subject.

Your correspondent seems to desire that the proposed omission of the word *regenerate*, and the substitution of what he considers synonymous language in the Prayer-book, should be accepted by the Church. While entertaining no superstitious reverence for the mere phraseology of the Prayer-book, and having no objection to any alteration in non-essential language which will promote peace and quietness, I, at the same time, think that it would be an unjustifiable concession to omit any word, or permit any alteration of words which clearly show the harmony of the language of the Prayer-book with the doctrine contained in the Bible. Christ plainly says in John iii., 3-5, "Except a man be born again, (*i. e.*, regenerated,) he cannot see the kingdom of God;" and again, in reply to the rationalistic answer of Nicodemus, He says, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God." Thus did He set forth the indispensable necessity of this regeneration by water and the Spirit, to attain everlasting salvation. In Titus iii. 5, the Apostle Paul says: "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, *by the washing of regeneration* (*δια λουτρου παλιγγενεσιας*) and renewing of the Holy Ghost." Bishop HALL explains the words, *by the washing (i. e., laver) of regeneration* as equivalent to the following: "By means of those holy ordinances which He hath appointed; and mainly, as one of them, by the holy sacrament of baptism, which is the laver of our spiritual regeneration." The best expositors are agreed that the word *εσωσε* (hath saved us) means "hath put us in a state of salvation," but in this connection it must denote deliverance from the consequences of previous sins, and the means of future holiness communicated. Chrysostom and many other ancient commentators, together with the most noted of modern times, have agreed that the word *παλιγγενεσια* (new birth) means *baptismal regeneration*. It is also manifest from the twenty-seventh article that this is the doctrine of the Church. Therefore, what ever fault may be found with the Prayer-book in this respect, the same fault must be found with the Bible, for the Prayer-book simply rechoos the teaching of Scripture. No other word than *regeneration* can possibly be substituted, and the integrity of the doctrine be preserved thereby. There can be no compromise with the truth. Even if we did make this concession, is it to be supposed that this alone would satisfy the tender consciences of all? Would not other alterations be demanded?

The words *born again*, or *regeneration*, are often erroneously supposed to mean *conversion*, or repentance, but if we carefully consider these words of Christ, it must be evident that our Lord here alludes to some mystery far deeper than that which attaches to the ordinary working of the Holy Spirit on the heart.

Upon this and all other similar questions it behooves one to thoroughly satisfy his conscience before he is ordained as a priest, and if afterward he finds that he has not sufficiently investigated the subject, and his conscience will not allow him to assent to the doctrine, it is his duty as an honest man to withdraw himself from the office he holds; for he must recollect that it is not he alone who is affected in the matter, but that those to whom, in a sacerdotal capacity, he administers the sacraments, require a faithful performance of the functions which his position demands. His conscience may be a guide for himself, but he must not attempt to lord it over other men's consciences. He must not continue in his profession of priest and refuse to obey the doctrines of the Church.

There is too great a tendency at the present day to make light of the sacraments, and because their mysteries cannot be penetrated by human vision, to underrate their importance. It is far better to make too much of a sacrament than too little.

However large the number may be which the proposed amendment will draw into us, it will never do to yield this point, for such action will form the entering wedge of endless alterations. In so far as the Prayer-book is Scriptural, let us not yield one iota to the clamor for omission or substitution of words. E. H.

### The Young Men.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As a member of the "Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform," I represent a nucleus of young men who desire to unite our efforts and combine our action, if possible, with every young man who is a friend to honesty and a foe to fraud, and as heirs apparent to the Empire City take the initiatory step and organize as the Young Men's Council of Political and Moral Reform, with a view of acting in concert with the original, for the furtherance of their commendable and great object, which is "correcting public abuses, of securing the competent and righteous administration of our City and State Governments, and, by the influence of our united action, of compelling one or both of the political parties to put in nomination for office only intelligent, high-minded, and incorruptible citizens."

The reasons are many and obvious why we should act here and now. Without going into detail, a few of them are, the dire necessity, there is work to be done, and it is to say the least cowardly not to share it with the old men among whom are our fathers, relatives and friends; many of them with hair silvered with gray are now at work day and night. Their wise council and mature judgment, assisted and encouraged by our young and well-directed concert of action, must release our City from its present ignominious condition. Singly, we can do little; collectively, we, the young men of New-York and vicinity, can make our influence felt politically and morally the length and breadth of our country. Yes, we have the power to shake the seat of the Presidential chair, and unseat the occupant if tainted with corruption.

Let us organize in time to act as committees of vigilance at our approaching election. There is work for those under age also. We can be a thorn in the sides of repeaters. We ask from every friend of this a word of encouragement by mail, addressed to R. H. L. W., No. 158 East Fifty-sixth-street, or through the Press, and from every young man, through some medium, their views and assent to be colaborers. You must be for or against us. There is no middle ground. "Be men! It is times like these that tell us we are men."

Next Tuesday's TIMES will announce a place and time of meeting.

### The Eighth Judicial District.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

There have appeared in the columns of your paper lately two or three short articles relative to the action to be taken and the result of the Judicial Convention of the Eighth Judicial District, recently held at Buffalo, and in justice to Judge MARVIN and the wide and honored reputation he has achieved, it is proper to explain a little in order that the public may understand and know the true position occupied by him. It was incorrectly stated that his age was sixty-nine years, and that he was not a candidate for renomination and re-election, for at the time the articles now referred to were published, and long previous thereto, it was known that the Bar of this district, irrespective of party, desired to compliment Judge MARVIN by a renomination and re-election, and continue him on the Bench he has so long honored. Judge MARVIN dealt candidly and frankly with the entire Bar, saying to them, "If you see fit to renominate and elect me, I will serve the remaining two years the new judicial constitutional provision will permit me to serve; but if you are prepared to name my successor, I will retire at the close of my present term." Almost the unanimous response of the Bar has been, "We wish you to continue your official relations with us and I you are disqualified." And there appeared to be no public movement in opposition to this expression of public feeling. The result of the Convention was a surprise to Judge MARVIN, and to the Bar and people generally of this district. The Convention was not such an one as was expected to assemble; the means resorted to to produce Judge MARVIN's defeat are being well understood throughout the entire district, and a feeling of disappointment seems to prevail. It was not a fair representation of the feeling of the Bar or the people generally. Judge MARVIN's health is good, his mind is as quiet and as accurate as it ever was, and he is a man of the purest principles and motives. During his long judicial career of nearly a quarter of a century he has endeared himself to the people of his district, so that there exists the kindest and most tender feeling that could exist between the Bar, the people, and the Judge. His eminent judicial knowledge, his firmness of character, yet tenderness of heart, are admitted by those who know him, and it is to be regretted that the services of a man so just, so pure, and yet so firm, should be lost to the people of the district he has so long presided over, and so greatly assisted by strict integrity and a careful and untiring devotion to the duties of his office, in placing it among the most honored in our State.

By inserting the above in the columns of your valuable paper, you will do an act of justice both to the extended reputation of Judge MARVIN and to the public generally.

AN ATTENTIVE OBSERVER.

JAMESTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1871.

### The Chicago Sufferers—Appeal to the Sunday-Schools of New-York City and Long Island.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The writer of this appeal having been in Chicago during the terrible fire which has devastated the beauty and grandeur of that great city, and rendered one-third of its population houseless and homeless, witnessed during that fearful carnival of flame scenes of suffering and distress which baffle all description. No word-painting can accurately describe these heart-rending spectacles, nor can any flights of imagination, however wild, fully realize the awfulness of the scenes which, during that fiery ordeal, abounded on every side. It is not my present purpose to attempt a recital of these woes, but to call the attention of the children of our numerous Sunday-schools to them, and to suggest that they can do much toward relieving the thousands of little sufferers, now homeless and destitute in the devastated city. Hundreds of helpless little ones were to be seen, suffering from terror, hunger, and want of sufficient clothing, seeking shelter amid inhospitable ruins where no shelter was to be found. My appeal is to children more favored of God, to come to the relief of their sorely afflicted little brothers and sisters by contributions of money and clothing. I know such an appeal will not be in vain. Let the response be generous, hearty and prompt. I know the little ones will act well their part, if their officers and teachers will lead them. No gift is too small to be gratefully received. Representing, in New-York, a Chicago firm, I shall be glad to receive and forward through our Chicago office all such contributions as may be intrusted to me for the suffering children of that stricken city.

WILLIAM WALLACE,
Late Superintendent of St. Paul's Church Sunday-school, Brooklyn, E. D.
New-York office, No. 129 Broad-street.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1871.

## SENATOR BROWNLOW.

### His Card to the People of Tennessee—Defense of His Administration as Governor.

*From the Knoxville Chronicle.*

The rebel Governor of Tennessee delivered his inaugural address on Tuesday last, and in that extraordinary speech he made this most extraordinary assertion:

"The public debt, in the short period of four years, swelled from sixteen to forty-two millions of dollars."

Had some newspaper scribbler and partisan recorder for a partisan sheet made the foregoing false statement, we have excused it, but in the Governor of a State, who is presumed to inform himself on the condition of the State whose Chief Magistrate he is, such recklessness of assertion is wholly inexcusable.

It is such a monstrous perversion of truth that in charity I attribute it to His Excellency's ignorance, and in his zeal to curry favor with his new associates—the virtuous (?) Democracy. I propose briefly to state the facts which I defy Gov. JOHN C. BROWN or his bitterest rebel partizan coadjutors to controvert.

The statement that since the war and during my administration of the State Government, "the public debt in the short period of four years, swelled from $16,000,000 to $42,000,000" is recklessly made in total ignorance of the facts or with a view to serve the interests of the "lost cause." Not having before me the official reports of the Controller and other State officers, I cannot give the exact figures in dollars and cents, but will give them in round numbers, which are substantially the official reports. The entire State debt at the beginning of the war was about eighteen millions, instead of sixteen, as the Governor asserts. The interest which accumulated during the war was about four millions five hundred thousand, and the debt that matured during the war was about half a million, making the State debt at the close of the war about twenty-three millions.

Since then, over a million dollars of that debt has matured and been funded by the issuance of new bonds, which will be seen that Gov. BROWN attributes to the Republican Party an increase of the debt by five million that matured during the war and one million since, before there was a Republican Party in Tennessee. And even upon that assumption his statements are greatly exaggerated. The actual amount of the increase of the debt since the war, for all purposes, does not exceed fourteen millions. The Governor has it twenty-six millions—an error of twelve millions.

When the much-abused Republican Party, which Gov. BROWN, throughout his inaugural, assails with such virulence, got possession of the State they found nearly all the railroads in the State in a condition of bankruptcy and decay caused by the same nefarious rebellion which Gov. BROWN materially aided. And from all parts of the State the rebel officers, stockholders and directors of these railroads, flocked to the capital, and implored the Republican Party to lend them the credit of the State by the issuance of bonds, for the rebuilding of bridges, depots and trestle-work. The question, therefore, was, "Shall we let the State's property in these roads be totally lost, or shall we put them on their feet and in a condition to be serviceable to the State and its citizens?" I used whatever of influence I had to loan them the credit of the State.

Gov. BROWN, in his inaugural, says that, when the sceptre passed from the hands of the Republican Party, peace again reigned over a blighted country. The facts are, that, when he was writing his inaugural, his partisan friends, known as the Kuklux Klan, in three hours' ride of the State capital were shooting and hanging no less than four Union men and negroes in one night, taking the negroes forcibly from the jail. By the way, the Kuklux Klan, which Gen. N. B. FORREST boasted numbered 40,000 in Tennessee, had their origin in Giles County, the home of Gov. BROWN. What relation, if any, he sustained to the Order I am not prepared to say.

Instead of Tennessee being quiet and peaceable, as Gov. BROWN represents it, I believe we ought to have martial law proclaimed, and Federal troops enough sent to the State to protect every citizen in his rights and put a stop to the murder of citizens by Gov. BROWN's partisan Kuklux friends. And I don't hesitate to say that I would support such a proposition in the United States Senate.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that Gov. BROWN and his rebel legislators, who profess to have so much at heart the financial condition of the State, will not increase its indebtedness by ordering the redemption (as now seems probable) of the bogus issues of the Bank of Tennessee, which were printed and circulated for the equipping and arming of thousands of rebels to war upon the Federal Government.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 11.


## SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,500 tons burden—1,000 more power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.....Oct. 28, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....Nov. 11, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Dec. 2.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 Water-st., Liverpool, and No. 7 East India-av., Leadenhall-st., London.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Oct. 21
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Nov. 4
WASHINGTON.....BEAUPRE.....Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Dec. 2
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Sept. 30, CALEDONIA, Saturday, Oct. 21.
Wednesday, Oct. 4, SWEDEN, Wednesday, Oct. 25.
Saturday, Oct. 7, ANGLIA, Saturday, Oct. 28.
Saturday, Oct. 14, COLUMBIA, Saturday, Nov. 4.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 18 | Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 21
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 25 | Africa, Saturday, Oct. 28
China, Wednesday, Nov. 1 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Nov. 4
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 8 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 11
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.....$130, gold. | Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold. | Second cabin.... 80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin.....$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.....150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage...$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Oct. 19, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 21, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Oct. 26, 2 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 28, 3 P.M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....33
To Paris.....100 | To Paris.....38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 18, at 8½ A.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Oct. 20.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Oct. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 1, at 8½ A.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTH.....Nov. 8, at 2½ P.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Nov. 15.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10 A.M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAM-SHIP LINE.
The first-class steam-ships of this line will be dispatched for London direct, as follows:
Pier No. 3 North River.
PARANA, TUESDAY, Oct. 17.
PARAGUAY, SATURDAY, Oct. 28.
Rates of passage, in currency.
First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA

INSURANCE.

## IMPERIAL
## FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF LONDON.

Capital - - - - $8,000,000, Gold.
Investments in the
United States - - - - $800,000

CHIEF OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES,
**Nos. 40 and 42 Pine-st.,**
NEW-YORK.

This Company Insures against Fire only, on all descriptions of Property, at current rates.

Having withdrawn from the State of Illinois nearly Two Years since, the Company has escaped from Losses, except for a light amount, by the recent calamitous Conflagration at Chicago.

EDGAR W. CROWELL,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

## HAMILTON
## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st.

CAPITAL.....$150,000
SURPLUS.....$125,000

OCT. 10, 1871.

THIS COMPANY, NOT HAVING LOST A DOLLAR BY THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRES, OFFERS RELIABLE INSURANCE AT FAIR RATES.

LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT AND PROMPT PAYMENT IN CASE OF LOSS.

JOHN C. WINANS, President.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

## OFFICE OF THE
## FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
NO 167 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000 00
SURPLUS OCT. 12... 26,309 85
ASSETS..... $176,309 85

THIS COMPANY HAS NO AGENCIES. WILL SUFFER LOSS IN CHICAGO TO THE EXTENT OF TWO-THIRDS OF ITS SURPLUS, LEAVING CAPITAL UNHARMED. THE PRESIDENT IS NOW IN CHICAGO PREPARED TO GIVE SIGHT DRAFTS FOR ALL LOSSES AS SOON AS ADJUSTED. WE CONTINUE TO INSURE FIRST-CLASS RISKS AT CURRENT RATES IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN AND VICINITY.

*JAS. D. SPARKMAN, President.*
*W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.*

## LANCASTER
## FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF LANCASTER, PENN.
OFFICE NO. 163 BROADWAY.

Assets Over $290,000.

THIS COMPANY HAS NO AGENCIES IN ILLINOIS,
AND SUSTAINS NO LOSSES BY THE GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

THOS. E. FRANKLIN, President.
EDWARD BROWN, Secretary.
WM. H. CHEPPU & CO., Managers.

## FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO.
OF BROOKLYN,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

Capital.....$150,000
Surplus.....89,000
Total Assets.....$239,000

THIS COMPANY HAVE NO AGENCIES. THEIR ENTIRE AMOUNT AT RISK IN CHICAGO, $5,000.

DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary. Oct. 11.

## NOTICE.

## THE COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW-YORK,

HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR ENTIRE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN THE BURNED DISTRICT OF CHICAGO IS ONLY $26,000, which is less than the actual surplus of this Company, after reserving Capital and Reinsurance.

BENJ. BABCOCK, President.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 9TH-ST.

Capital.....$150,000
Surplus.....164,089

Cash assets on 1st October.....$314,089

NO LOSSES SINCE THE ABOVE.

Business confined to the City of New-York and the immediate vicinity.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE GERHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

THIS COMPANY CONFINE THEIR BUSINESS TO RISKS ON DWELLING-HOUSES, STORES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, AND ON RENTS AND LEASES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY, AND HAVING NO AGENTS, HAVE SUFFERED NO LOSS BY THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Policies issued entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the business.

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

THE LOSSES OF THIS COMPANY BY THE RECENT FIRES IN CHICAGO cannot exceed a Quarter of a Million of Dollars, which will be promptly paid as the various claims shall be adjusted.

This Company will have remaining MORE THAN A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF GOOD ASSETS, as a guarantee to its policy-holders, and will continue to make INSURANCE ON BUILDINGS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AS HERETOFORE.

H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN,
Vice-President and Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 157 BROADWAY NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS.....100,451 48
Total.....$300,451 48

This Company has only $6,000 at risk in Chicago and no agency there.

M. V. B. FOWLER, President.
DAVID QUACKENBUSH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

# PACIFIC
## FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW-YORK,
## NO. 470 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICE, 167 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS, Oct. 10, 1871, 242,105 57
ASSETS, Oct. 10, 1871, - $442,105 57

INVESTMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Estate, - - - - - | $90,000 00 |
| United States Bonds, - - | 133,150 00 |
| Bonds and Mortgages, - | 162,866 66 |
| Loans on Stock Securities, | 47,300 00 |
| Cash on hand, - - - - | 8,088 91 |
| Accrued Interest on Loans, | 700 00 |
| | $442,105 57 |
| Unadjusted Losses, (Chicago,) | $12,500 00 |

A. F. HATFIELD, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

AGENCY
## ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
## HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL.....$3,000,000
Assets July 1, 1871.....$6,047,378 07
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1871.

The losses of this Company at Chicago will not exceed
TWO MILLION DOLLARS,
Leaving an unimpaired capital of $3,000,000
With a surplus of over..... 1,000,000

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent,
No. 62 Wall-st.

## Manufacturers' and Builders'
## FIRE
## INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH ASSETS.....$233,426 93
Principal Office, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.
Branch Offices, { No. 890 3d-av. / No. 106 Avenue C.

We continue to insure first-class risks at current rates in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

This Company does not do an out-of-town business.

EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
## HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

**In view of the intense feeling existing relative to the standing of Fire Insurance Companies, we take pleasure in saying to our friends and the public that we have telegraphed to our Agents to draw at sight in settlement of all losses by the Chicago fire as fast as they are adjusted. After the payment of which we shall have our Capital intact, and a Surplus of over $125,000, leaving our Cash Assets over $525,000.**

**We shall be happy to receive your favors.**

E. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

## TRADESMEN'S
## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 Broadway,

WOULD INFORM ITS CUSTOMERS AND THE public that the whole amount of its liability in Chicago is only $25,000.

Capital - - - - - $150,000
Surplus Over - - - - - 212,000

This, after deducting all unpaid losses, including the whole amount at risk in Chicago.
Oct. 10, 1871. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

TWO COMPANIES NOT INTERESTED IN THE CHICAGO FIRE.
## AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
ASSETS.....$1,947,612 34

## Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Comp'y,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
ASSETS.....1,087,125 55

OFFICE NO. 202 BROADWAY,
FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD, Agents.

## AMERICAN CENTRAL
## INSURANCE COMPANY.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 163 BROADWAY, New-York.

*Wm. H. Cheppu & Co., Managers:*

We take this opportunity to contradict the statement in the morning papers to the effect that the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., had suspended, as the following dispatch proves, to wit:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12, 1871.

*Messrs. Wm. H. Cheppu & Co., No. 163 Broadway:*

We lose $300,000, which will be paid at once without interruption to business, twenty per cent. call made.
GEO. T. GRAM, Secretary.

Statement July 1, 1871: Subscribed capital, $1,500,000. Cash capital, being twenty per cent. on $1,390,425, $278,085. Surplus, $49,095 82. Twenty per cent. call on $1,500,000 made Oct. 12, 1871, to pay Chicago losses, $300,000. Total, $627,180 82. Deduct loss, $300,000. Cash assets, $327,180 82.

## BREWERS AND MALTSTERS'
## INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
Organized Sept. 25, 1871.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
OFFICE, NO. 139 BROADWAY.

This Company is not affected by the Chicago fire, and are prepared to insure property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

C. W. STANDART, President.
HENRY CLAUSEN, Vice-President.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

## THE MERCANTILE
## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 166 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the Finance Committee was instructed to sell such an amount of United States Government Bonds, held by the Company, as will be necessary to pay all losses in Chicago, without delay, waiving the sixty-day condition in the policies.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

BROADWAY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
**NO. 158 BROADWAY.**

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS, Oct. 11, 1871, over..... 170,000

This Company lost nothing by the Chicago fire, has no unsettled losses, and no agencies, having for more than twenty years done only a local business, and insures good risks in New-York and vicinity on favorable terms.

H. M. FORRESTER, President.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

Cash capital.....$200,000
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871..... 491,016
Unpaid losses..... 16,000
Gross amount at risk in and around Chicago... 41,500
Surplus over capital after deducting Chicago risks..... 233,516

JAMES R. LOTT, President.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 155 BROADWAY.

Capital.....$200,000 00
Net surplus, Oct. 10, 1871..... 255,392 05
Total assets.....$455,392 05

This Company has no agents, and is uninjured by the fire at Chicago.

SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, President.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash capital.....$250,000
Surplus, Oct. 1, 1871..... 156,162
Total cash assets.....$406,162

THIS COMPANY LOST NOTHING BY THE CHICAGO FIRE, and continues to insure on first-class risks at reasonable rates. This Company has no agents.

JAMES B. AMES, President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

CARD.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

In reply to the numerous inquiries as to our losses by the disastrous fire at Chicago, we have no agent there, and but one risk of three thousand ($3,000) dollars.

ALFRED DOUGLAS, President.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
EDWARD R. SATTERLEE, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

# ANDES.

First to Pay Chicago Losses.

COPY OF CHICAGO DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1871.

To Andes Insurance Company: Andes Losses will not exceed $300,000.

E. E. RYAN, Agent.

THE ANDES IS SOLVENT AND VERY STRONG, AND HAS ALREADY COMMENCED PAYING ITS CHICAGO LOSSES.

J. B. BENNETT,
President.

## Pringle & Mangam,
AGENTS,
150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

## COMMERCE
## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 27 WALL-ST.
OCT. 16, 1871.

STATEMENT SEPT. 30, 1871.

Capital - - - $200,000 00
Surplus - - - - 47,685 18
Total Assets - - $247,685 18

The Secretary has just returned from Chicago and reports the entire amount at risk in the burnt district only $26,000, which in any event is all this Company can lose.

BENJ. BABCOCK, President.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

## OFFICE OF REPUBLIC
## Fire Insurance Company,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

NOTICE.

The standing of this Company after paying all losses sustained by the recent conflagration at Chicago is as follows:

CAPITAL.....$300,000
SURPLUS OVER..... 140,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER..... 440,000

HOBART S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

## THE HOPE
## Fire Insurance Company,
No. 92 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $150,000
NET SURPLUS - - - - - 70,389

DIRECTORS.

STEP'N CAMBRELING, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
ROBERT SCHELL, JNO. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE, LEBBEUS B. WARD,
JOSEPH FOULKE, D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT, HENRY M. TABER,
WILLIAM H. TERRY, CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
STEPHEN HYATT, D. L. EIGENBRODT,
WILLIAM REMSEN, JOSEPH GRAFTON,
THEODORE W. RILEY, AMOS ROBBINS,
JACOB REESE, President.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

This Company loses nothing by the Chicago Fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.

CHICAGO FIRE!

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE,)
Oct. 17, 1871.

The stockholders and policy-holders of this Company are informed that we have sustained NO LOSS BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.

We have not a risk in the State of Illinois.

The entire losses sustained by this Company since 1st January, 1871, DO NOT EXCEED THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We are prepared to take and solicit first-class risks in the City of New-York and vicinity.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

## THE STERLING
## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Having had but $7,500 at risk in Chicago at the time of the recent fire, and having their capital intact and

Net Surplus of - - - - $35,000

offer to insure at such rates as the present condition of the insurance market will warrant.

DAYTON OGDEN, President.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

## THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE
## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Are happy to inform their customers, stockholders and the public, that after having ascertained and paid every loss by the late disastrous fires, their Capital and a portion of their Surplus remains.

Every claim will be paid without any unnecessary delay on presentation.

HENRY BUTLER, President.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 180 Chatham-square,
(Junction of Mott and Worth-sts.)
Branch Offices, No. 58 Wall-st., No. 557 6th-av.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS..... 175,000
NET ASSETS..... 375,000

This Company has no agencies! Business confined to this City and immediate vicinity.

No losses by the Great Fire in Chicago.

Continues to insure at reasonable rates.

Dwellings and Household Furniture a specialty.

E. R. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 117 BROADWAY.

Cash capital.....$200,000 00
Surplus Oct. 1, 1871..... 185,547 74
Net assets.....$385,547 74

This Company has no agency in Chicago, and sustains no loss there.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 149 BROADWAY,
North-west corner Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS..... 106,644

This Company has no agency in Chicago. The entire amount of insurance by this Company in the State of Illinois is less than Fifty Thousand Dollars.

J. H. PINKNEY, President.
J. G. PEARSON, Vice-President.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

## JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
## No. 59 Wall-St., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

FINANCIAL.

## First Mortgage, Convertible,
## 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
## PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY
OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a **COMPLETED** Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. **PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.** Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax. Coupons payable February and Aug. 1.

This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class **COMPLETED** road, with **NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE**, and **RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST.** Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.

We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

## TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

## V. B. KING & CO.,
NO. 5 WALL-ST.,
WILL BUY
FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.
$500,000 TO LOAN.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing for new stock in the proportion of one share for every five, and one share for every fraction of five shares greater than one-half, as registered in their name Oct. 20, 1871, to be paid for at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Subscriptions will be received, and the first installment of fifty per centum will be payable between the 1st day of November and 1st day of December, 1871. Second installment of fifty per centum will be payable on the 1st day of February, 1872, and if not paid on or before that date, the right to the stock subscribed for will cease.

If stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription. Interest to Feb. 1, 1872, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, will be allowed on all paid installments, at which time certificate of stock will be issued. This interest will be paid with the February dividend.

Stockholders registered in New-York will subscribe and pay at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York; all others at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio.

No subscriptions will be received after Dec. 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will close Oct. 20, and reopen Nov 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

$600,000

OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $13,000 per mile.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53-100; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82; showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest or Seven per Cent. on $5,100 000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest-built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB. KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of its charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for installment, payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are made from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancelment of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a presentation of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—YOU ARE hereby notified that a call of (40 per cent.) Forty per Centum has this day been made on the shares of this Company, payable at the Third National Bank, No. 29 Pine-st., on or before WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1871.

C. G. CANDA, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1871, at the offices of the Company, corner of 51st-st. and 10th-av.

C. G. CLARK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1871.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

## THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

**Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.**

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

| | |
|---|---|
| DARIUS R. MANGAM, | WILLIARD IVES, |
| NORRIS WINSLOW, | JACOB S. CARTER, |
| S. H. WITHERBEE, | OLIVER CARPENTER, |
| THOMAS CHRISTY, | JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, |
| WM. M. EVARTS, | ROBERT A. FORSYTH, |
| GEORGE BUCKHAM, | DANIEL S. APPLETON, |
| LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, | ROBERT H. BERDELL, |
| WILLIAM F. ALLEN, | HENRY C. CARTER, |
| PARAN STEVENS, | WM. B. SHATTUCK, |
| JOSEPH POOL, | THOS. W. SHANNON, |
| NAPOLEON J. HAINES, | THOMAS. B. READ, |
| JOHN R. CECIL, | ALFRED B. DARLING, |
| BARNET L. SOLOMON, | GEORGE A. FELLOWS, |
| BENJ. F. BANCROFT, | WM. S. WHITLOCK, |
| THOMAS CORNELL, | JAMES MERRELL. |

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

## $150,000 NEW-JERSEY
## INVESTMENT
## VINELAND RAILWAY BONDS.

$16,000 per mile, Seven per Cent., free of tax; interest due April and October. Principal payable 1890.

The undersigned offers the unsold balance of the First and only Mortgage Bonds of the Vineland Railway Company, the entire Loan being $750,000.

The line begins at the terminus of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and extends to the Delaware River, is 47½ miles, and traverses the garden of New-Jersey—almost the entire length passing through a rich and cultivated country,—the products of which will be brought to Philadelphia and New-York by this line.

The flourishing towns of Vineland and Bridgeton are on the route.

On the opposite shore of the Delaware River the Smyrna Road is constructing, and will form a part of a through line to Baltimore.

Thirty-seven miles are now operated, and the remaining ten miles will be laid by Sept. 20.

The road-bed is not surpassed in the United States. Traffic constantly increasing.

The investment is secure beyond question. For a short time the price will be 88 and accrued interest.

H. G. MARQUAND,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

## GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

## TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
## No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

## VERMILYE & CO.
## BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
## Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

## JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW-YORK,
MESSRS. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

OUR 22D-ST. OFFICE
AT CHICAGO
IS UNINJURED BY THE FIRE.
AND WE ARE PREPARED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS AS USUAL.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
NO. 124 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CHICAGO.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 26 Exchange-place,
New-York City.

$100,000 BONDS OF STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Due 1894. Six per cent. April and October.
$50,000 bond of State of Rhode Island, due 1893. Six per cent. interest, January and July. For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

## Montclair Railway
OF
## NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.)

## 7 PER CENT
## FIRST MORTGAGE
# GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

## Holders of Five-Twenties
WHO WISH TO INCREASE THEIR INCOME
WITHOUT RISK,

Can obtain from us any of the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds for cash, or in exchange for Government Securities. We have the Bonds of the

Rondout and Oswego Railroad
FOR SALE.

These bonds are in good demand, and we recommend them as safe and most remunerative. The popularity of these Bonds is partly due to the fact that the interest is not paid out of capital, as has to be done by some other incipient enterprises. The Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company are doing a prosperous business. The net earnings of the road already amount to 10 per cent. on all the Bonds to be issued. Fifty miles are now in operation, and the remaining fifty miles will be opened next Summer, fifteen miles being almost finished. The road passes through a rich agricultural district heretofore shut out from railroad facilities; its local traffic is, and will be, good; while its connections will give it a large through traffic between the great lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson. The nearness of the road to this city allows its true condition to be examined and thoroughly known by the bondholder. By procuring these Bonds in exchange for Five-twenties, the investor gets a Bond equally sound and safe; he also adds to his capital more than 25 per cent., while to his income he adds more than 47½ per cent.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-St.

## MONEY TO LOAN
On improved real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit.
H. A. SPAFARD,
No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.
The surest and most remunerative of bond investments.
ALSO, OTHER SAFE AND DESIRABLE
Eight Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten Per Cent. Bonds at 87½ and interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DRY GOODS.

## ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

# GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
## SUITS
AND
## GARMENTS.

## VELVETS
In all the Cloth Shades.

## NOVELTIES
IN LONG AND SQUARE
## INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.

## "CHOSSON'S
Celebrated Kid Gloves."

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS.

## Upholstery Department.
NOW OPEN,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
SATINS, DAMASKS, CACHEMIRE MOQUETS, "BROCHE SATINS," FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, COTELAINES, STRIPED S. & W. PEKINADES, SATINES, CHINTZES, CRETONNES.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS.
MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## Carpet Department.
THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS IN
## FINE CARPETS,
FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURES,
Now arriving by every steamer.
AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, TURKEY and SMYRNA CARPETS, some entire for rooms, in a variety of sizes.
MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, TOURNAY and ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
And TAPESTRY CARPETS,
in a great variety of private patterns.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS.
ALL
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK